THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

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WASHINGTON.

The Senate Labors Twenty-nine Consecutive Hours and Brings Forth a Universal Suffrage Amendment.

Removal of Disabilities from Prominent Kentuckians.

Probable Fate of the Rejected Mississippi Constitution.

The Question of Ohio River Bridge Spans not yet Decided.

&c. &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE SPANS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The distinguished engineer, Latrobe, of Baltimore, was heard before the House committee on the bridge question to-day. He said he was decidedly opposed to long span railroad bridges, and considered a three hundred and fifty feet span the proper length for bridges on the Ohio river, and that they certainly should not exceed four hundred feet. This, he thought, would meet the requirements of commerce and insure the safety of transit.

WHISKY IN BOND.

The Ways and Means Committee had a protracted discussion this morning over the whisky amendments to the tax bill, and the proposition to extend the time of withdrawal of whisky in bond. The changes proposed by the committee as yet are mostly verbal alterations, and no conclusion was reached on the subject of extending the time on bonded whisky. The most prominent members of the committee are apparently against extension, but such a powerful pressure has been brought to bear that these and other members may yield. It is not true, therefore, as has been erroneously stated, that the committee will report against it.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Election Committee to-day disposed of the New Mexico delegate case, giving the seat to Chaves, the contestant. Gen. Cleaver, however, has nearly set out the two years. The report of the committee was unanimous, clearly establishing the fact of frauds committed in the interest of Cleaver.

MISSISSIPPI.

Ex-Governor Brown has submitted to the Reconstruction Committee a written argument against imposing the rejected Mississippi constitution on the people. It is now considered certain that the committee will report in accordance with the majority of the State.

DISABILITIES.

The Reconstruction Committee have reported in favor of removing political disabilities of D. Howard Smith, Col. Philip Lee, J. K. Duey, D. O. Harris, and James W Schooling, of Kentucky. Sam. McKee strenuously opposed it, but the committee declined to yield to his partisan demands. Leading Radicals of Kentucky indorsed the applications of these persons.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The Senate, after remaining in session 29 consecutive hours, finally passed, this afternoon, a substitute for the House Constitutional amendment providing for universal suffrage in all the States. It goes back to the House for concurrence. Messrs. Anthony, Williams and Sprague were the only Republican Senators who voted against it. Trumbull and Fowler were in their seats, but declined to vote. Notwithstanding this protracted session and the result which followed, there was no remarkable feature about it.

FOUR-HANDED GAME.

About two o'clock this morning, Morton and Drake on one side, and Hendricks and Doolittle on the other, had a heated discussion of the respective merits of the Democratic and the Republican parties, during which the latter two gave the negrophilists some heavy blows.

N. Y. AND W. RAILROAD.

The House to-day discussed the New York and Washington air-line railroad bill, and ordered it to a third reading. A refusal to table it shows that it will pass by a large majority.

[To the Associated Press.]

DR. MUDD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The pardon of Dr. Mudd was prepared to-day, and has doubtless received the President's signature.

HABEAS CORPUS APPLIED FOR.

In the Supreme Court to-day petitions were filed for writs of habeas corpus for the release of Edward Spangler and Samuel McLaughlin, the assassination conspirators, now confined at the Dry Tortugas. Their discharge is claimed under the acts of Congress, the President's proclamation of pardon and amnesty, and the decisions of the Supreme Court. No action was taken on the petitions, and it is not known when the matter will come up for consideration.

DISABILITIES.

A bill was reported by Mr. Paine, from the Reconstruction Committee, for the removal of political disabilities from certain parties, which embraces 236 persons, including 19 from Alabama, 12 from Arkansas, 7 from Georgia, 7 from Virginia, 5 from Tennessee, 5 from South Carolina, 1 from Louisiana, 1 from North Carolina, 3 from Texas, 107 from Mississippi, 1 from the District of Columbia, and 5 from Kentucky. The last are G Howard Smith, of Franklin county, Col. Phil. Lee, of Jefferson county, Davis O'Harris, of Woodford county, and James W. Schooting, of Marion county. The name from Louisiana is that of Michael Kaha; of New Orleans. The list includes the names of a number of persons who were notoriously prominent in the rebellion.

SUSPENDED.

Supervisor Creery has suspended W. H. H. Mullen, Acting Collector of the Third district of Louisiana, on the charge of malfeasance in office.

CINCINNATI.

Death of Very Rev. T. R. Butler—Hog Statistics.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—The Very Reverend T. R. Butler died at the Bishop's residence in Covington, Ky., at five o'clock this morning, after an illness of more than two years' duration. Father Butler was the Vicar General of the Catholic Church of the Covington Diocese until about four months ago, when he resigned the office on account of his feeble health, Father Lancaster being appointed in his place. Deceased was a native of Baltimore.

From the packers' returns, published this day, we learn that the number of hogs packed in this city the past season was 356,555; average weight 214¾ pounds; average yield of lard, leaf and trimmings 25 1-6 pounds. The number packed last season was 366,831. The average weight of the hogs this year was four pounds greater than last, which would make the season's packing 363,228 hogs of last season's average weight, showing a difference in favor of 1867-8 of about 3,000 hogs.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Stone Cutters' Convention—The Clem Murder Trial—Infanticide—Condition of the State Treasury.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—A State Convention of stone cutters is to be held here on the 24th of March.

The Clem murder trial was opened this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Chapman presiding. Forty-eight names were called before a jury was selected, thirty-six having previously formed an opinion.

The well-formed body of an infant was found on Noble street, near the Bellefontaine railroad, to-day. The coroner held an inquest and returned a verdict of death from willful neglect on the part of the mother, Amanda E. Baker.

The receipts of the State Treasury last month were nearly $3,589, and the disbursements $363,750. The balance on hand, February 1st, was $295,219.

NEW ORLEANS.

Imposing Display of the Mystick Krewe of Comus.

[[illegible] Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—The Mystick Krewe of Comus are parading the streets, which are crowded with people. The procession represents a design entitled "The Types of the Senses," and is elaborate and gorgeous in the extreme. The Opera House, where the Krewe terminate their march, is filled to overflowing. Six tableaux will be presented there. The Mardi-Gras festivities have been general, the streets being alive with masqueraders all day. There have been no disturbances, and every one is enjoying the carnival. The city is filled with visitors from Mobile and the adjoining States.

PITTSBURG.

In Favor of a Paid Fire Department—The New Process of Making Iron.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—At a meeting of the Firemen's Association of this city last night, a resolution was adopted recommending a paid fire department.

James Johnson, Solicitor of Patents at Allegheny, claims to be the original inventor of the new method of making iron, called the Ellerhausen process, now causing such excitement among the iron dealers of the country. He claims to have made iron by the process three years ago.

CHICAGO.

Assassination of Hon. Murray McConnell—The Lake City Lost in the Fog—Legislative Spree.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—We had a fog here today so dense that people can hardly see to get along the streets. Meanwhile the city is nearly submerged with water and business is at a standstill.

The Minnesota Legislature, one hundred and forty strong, left St. Paul this morning on a visit to the Wisconsin Legislature at Madison, whence on Thursday both bodies will proceed to Milwaukee.

Hon. Murray McConnell, ex-State Senator and auditor of one of the bureaus in the Treasury Department at Washington during Mr. Buchanan's administration, was murdered in his law office at Jacksonville, Morgan county, this morning about 10 o'clock, by an unknown assassin. Deceased was seventy-one years old, and was the law preceptor of Stephen A. Douglas. One of his daughters is the widow of ex-Senator McDougall, of California. The State Senate at Springfield adjourned over this evening in honor of his memory.

[To the Associated Press.]

Railroad Legislition—The Governor's Veto to be Sustained—New State to be Formed.

CHICAGO, February 9.—To-day General Fuller introduced a resolution into the Illinois Senate providing for limiting all existing railroads to uniform rates of fares for passengers and freight; it will not release the Central railroad from payment into the State Treasury of the percentage on their gross receipts stipulated in their charter.

The Governor's veto of the former bill was sustained to-day.

Hon. Murray McConnell, State Senator, was murdered in his office, in Jacksonville, this morning. The marks of five blows, inflicted by a slung-shot, were found upon his head. No cause or clue assigned.

The Wisconsin Senate last evening voted to assent to the formation of the State of Superior from Northern Wisconsin and Michigan.

ST. LOUIS.

Lease of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad—Radical Malpractices.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—A rumor is current here that the Illinois Central Railroad has leased the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and that the whole will be operated as one continuous line from Chicago to New Orleans.

Radical stealings continue to come to light, the last instance being that $1,000 charged as clerk hire in the State Auditor's office, was money paid to defray the expenses of the Radical State Convention.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Several shipwrecks and disasters occurred the late gale. The ship Persian, from Savannah for Bremen, went ashore in the North Sea, and is probably a total loss. The crew were saved.

FREE TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce have presented an address to Reverdy Johnson, urging the practical adoption of the principles of free trade in the United States.

SPAIN.

ESPARTERO DECLINES AGAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—In reply to further solicitations of his fellow-citizens, Espartero again declines a seat in the constituent Cortes, to which he was elected.

A CHANGE.

Among the changes contemplated in the administration of the government, is the abolition of the colonial ministry as a distinct department.

GREECE.

HARMONY RESTORED.

ATHENS, Feb. 9.—The members of the new Cabinet now unanimously agree with the King in adhering to the resolutions of the Paris Conference.

TURKEY.

MINISTER OF WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.—The Sultan has appointed Haussein Pascha to succeed Manineck Pascha, as Minister of War. Haussein Pascha has been Minister of Police since March, 1868.

THE SOUTH.

Proceedings of the Louisiana and Georgia Legislatures.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—Mr. Pinchbeck's equality bill passed the Senate yesterday. A joint resolution was also passed donating $10,000 to the Lincoln Monument Association.

ATLANTA, Feb. 9.—A strong effort was made to-day in the Senate for the reconsideration of its action referring to the question of the eligibility of colored men to hold office in the Supreme Court. It was moved that the motion of reconsideration be tabled, which was lost by a vote of thirteen to seven. While the action to reconsider was still pending the Senate adjourned.

CUBA.

Disposition of Troops.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—The Government is organizing several new battalions of volunteers, part for garrison duty and part for active service in the field. La Cabana, the strongest fortress of Havana, is now garrisoned by volunteers in place of regular troops, who have been sent to Cienfuegos.

Flanking the Erie Company.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—A bill was introduced into the State Senate to-day intended to prevent the Erie railroad company using proxies which they have obtained in Europe to elect a new Board of Directors of the Fort Wayne railroad, and was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Whalen to be Executed To-morrow.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—The Privy Council to-day decided not to interfere in the Whalen case. The execution will therefore take place Thursday. Whalen declines seeing any one except his confessor.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

CALLED SESSION.

MONDAY EVENING, February 8, 1869.

Present—John D. Orrill, President, and all the members except Messrs. Byrne, Daniel, Hughes, Pope and Walton.

A message was read from the Mayor, stating that he had convened the Council at the request of six members, to act upon important business, which was fined and ordered to be sent to the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Heinig, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western District, reported separate resolutions granting the following licenses, which were severally adopted, viz:

McCleery & Ronald, tavern, corner Main and Ninth streets.

Alex. Schoni, coffee-house, corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

F. Bromer, coffeehouse on Market, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Chris. Bats, coffeehouse, on Fourth, between Main and Water streets.

Jos. Wahl, tavern, corner Sixth and Jefferson streets.

Lewis Krazyzeck, tavern, corner Eighth and Market streets.

Anthony Finn, coffeehouse, on Sixth, between Market and Main streets.

Adam Kahr, tavern, on Third, between Main and Market streets.

F. A. Diebold, tavern, on Market, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

Henry Denhard, tavern, corner Market and Fifteenth streets.

Mr. Duerson presented a resolution requiring the City Attorney to keep his office in the city buildings, and prescribing office hours, which was read and referred to committees on Finance and Revision.

Mr. Jenkins presented a communication from J. H. Lindenberger, cashier of the Merchants' Bank, in regard to the city's deposits, which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McAteer, on leave, presented a resolution requesting the Legislature to allow the City Council to issue bonds to the amount of $500,000, for city purposes.

Mr. Vissman moved to table the resolution, which motion was lost.

Mr. Duerson moved to amend by making the appropriation $1,000,000, when, on motion of Mr. German, the resolution and amendments were referred to the Finance Committee, said committee to confer with the committee from the Board of Alderman, and was made the special order of business for the next meeting at 8 o'clock.

Mr. LaRue presented the following preamble and resolution, which were read, viz:

WHEREAS, It has been the uniform custom and policy of the city of Louisville, through the General Council thereof, to submit all matters relating to the building of railroads to the qualified voters, which is conceded to have added much to the growth of said city,

AND WHEREAS, We are of the opinion that it is to the interest of Louisville to foster all enterprises that will lead to the development of a great wealth now contained within our proud old Commonwealth: therefore be it

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly be, and they are hereby, requested to support the bill of the Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia road, now pending before said body, provided, however, that said bill shall not conflict with the present city charter and the amendments thereto now in force; and that the Mayor be, and he is hereby, requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to each of our Senators and Representatives at Frankfort.

Mr. Duerson presented the following substitute:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly be and they are hereby requested to support any act for the benefit of all roads terminating at Louisville; provided, that the passage of such acts does not in any way conflict with the present city charter and its amendments, and when in their judgment said acts do not impair the rights or extend more privileges than have deen extended to other roads in the State; which was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill, and Messrs. Brobston, Dent, Duerson, German, Jenkins, LaRue, Long, McAteer, Monsch, O'Connor, O'Reilly and Vissman—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Coke, Downs, Heinig, Robinson and Walling—5.

On motion the Council adjourned.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

☞ The English Duke of Hamilton swashes around the Mediterranean in a 240-ton screw steamer that cost £8,000.

NEW YORK.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORTS.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Pork—New mess dull and closed at $33 50, regular and future delivery. 750 barrels Western prime mess were taken on speculation at $29 50@29 75. Lard also closed dull, with sellers of prime steam at 21c. Pickled hams are held firmer, but bacon is nearly nominal. Exports last week were 670 barrels pork, 1,770,000 pounds bacon, and 640,000 pounds lard.

BREADSTUFFS.

The demand for flour continues mainly on good medium grades. Wheat—liberal amounts and buoyant. Corn brisk, speculation in old mixed, and buoyant. Oats flat. Exports for the past week—flour 11,500 barrels, wheat 18,300 bushels, corn 52,000 bushels.

GROCERIES.

Coffee steady, Rio 14@18c, gold. Sugar excited and fully ⅛c better; fair to good grocery 12¼@12½c; refined—quotations mostly withdrawn; best crushed 15½c. The advance is on the Cuban.

SWINE.

Arrived, 23 car loads. One car load fair Ohio 160 pounds, sold at 12½c.

FREIGHTS.

Twenty-four thousand bushels wheat to Cork at 9d.

[To the Associated Press.]

Death of James T. Brady—Another Decision in the Erie Litigation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Jas. T. Brady died today of paralypsis. He was seized with the disease on Sunday and became speechless on Monday, but was otherwise in possession of his faculties until 5 o'clock this morning, when he became unconscious, and shortly after breathed his last. All the courts adjourned to-day in respect to his memory. A meeting of the bar will be held Thursday, and the funeral will take place on Saturday.

In the case of Belmont and Lucke vs. the Erie railway, before the Supreme Court, Judge Cordoza decided that the directors have power to issue convertible bonds and convert them into stock, although the amount of stock is thereby beyond that fixed by the charter; that the stockholders cannot maintain a bill to restrain the directors from exercising their corporate powers, or appoint a receiver, and as a consequence the appoinrment of Judge Davis was unauthorized and void.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.........WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

[CONCLUSION OF MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

MR. DAVIS occupied an hour in a speech.

MR. SAWYER said if Mr. Davis lived for a time in a reconstructed State, he would see that the negro had the genius of improvement in him, which will develop him, under our institutions, into a good and intelligent citizen.

At 4 A. M. Mr. Morton took the floor, but yielded, at the request of Mr. Sumner for a motion to adjourn, which was lost. Yeas 12, nays 25.

Mr. Morton then read the larger portion of Mr. Sumner's speech, made a few days ago, on the amendment, adopting it as his own, and applying Mr. Sumner's language used about slavery and caste to what he called federalism, under the alias of human rights. He then made an argument against the pending amendment, against negro suffrage and negro equality.

At six o'clock this morning Mr. Wilson advocated the amendment. After fourteen years of struggle in the Senate the chase has been between christianity and civilization, and retrogression and barbarism. The party of progress had received the blessing of God, and had succeeded. Gen. Grant had been cheated out of New York, New Jersey, and Oregon, and bullied out of Georgia and Louisiana; yet the party had succeeded, and would succeed to the end. He preferred the amendment offered by himself two or three days since.

MR. DRAKE offered an amendment that no citizen of the United States shall, on account of race, color, or previous servitude, by the United States or any State, be denied the right to vote or hold office.

MR. DRAKE claimed that this wording was necessary.

MR. HOWARD opposed it.

MR. EDMUNDS believed that the fourteenth amendment already conferred the right to vote and all other rights of citizenship, and deprecated the attempt of the Republican party to pass this amendment.

MR. DRAKE argued that Mr. Edmunds' view of the effect of the fourteenth amendment was incorrect and mischievous.

MR. SUMNER was understood to take the same view of the fourteenth amendment as Mr. Edmunds.

MR. HOWARD said this was the first time it was claimed that the fourteenth amendment conferred the right to vote.

At 7:30 A. M. Mr. Sumner moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas 11, nays 37.

MR. CRAGIN said at the time the fourteenth amendment was passed it was understood distinctly that it did not confer the right to vote on any one.

MR. YATES explained his position on the suffrage question.

MR MORRILL urged that a vote be taken.

MR. HENDRICKS defended the Democratic party.

MR. NORTON said if the amendment was adopted it would be by party machinery.

MR. DRAKE'S amendment was then rejected.

MR. HOWARD again offered his substitute, which was rejected—16 to 35. Pending the question on the amendment by Mr. Warner the Senate, at 11:10 o'clock, adjourned to 12 o'clock.

The Senate reassembled at 12 o'clock.

MR. MORTON introduced a joint resolution to prevent the building of any bridge across the Ohio river with a central span of less than four hundred feet. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

MR. WILLIAMS, from the Military Committee, reported with an amendment a bill for the relief of certain drafted men. Also a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to take possession of the Gettysburg and Antietam National Cemeteries. Also a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau from May, 1865, to December, 1868.

MR. WILSON, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, made a minority report on the omnibus railroad bill.

MR. SHERMAN introduced a joint resolution giving the assent of the United States Government to the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport bridge, on condition that it have a span 400 feet over the main channel and to be otherwise built in accordance with existing laws.

MR. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported, with amendments, a joint resolution relating to bounties of colored soldiers who entered the service as slaves. As amended, it provides that persons who volunteered for three years to serve as soldiers, and were honorably discharged, shall receive the same bounty as other soldiers.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment.

MR. VICKERS moved an amendment providing that no one should be disfranchised because of participation in the late rebellion. Lost—21 to 32.

MR. BAYARD moved an amendment confining the application of the provisions for disfranchisement to United States officers, President, Vice President, and members of the House of Representatives. Lost—12 to 42.

MR. DIXON renewed his motion to amend by striking out "Legislature" and inserting the word "convention," so as to require a ratification of the amendment by conventions.

A discussion of the general question of the policy and propriety of the proposed amendment again sprung up, and was participated in by Messrs. Doolittle, Conness, Fessenden, Hendricks, Norton, Sumner, and Morton.

MR. WILLIAMS urged the necessity of excluding Chinamen from citizenship and political power in this country. lest, having these, they should come in such numbers as to take possession of the whole Pacific coast.

MR. SHERMAN thought the best form of amendment would be one making the right to vote and hold office equal for all men who have reached a certain age, and not otherwise disqualified.

MR. CORBETT referred to his amendment, excluding from the operation of the proposed amendment the Chinamen and Indians not taxed. Amendment rejected.

MR. WILSON moved the adoption of his amendment in these words:

No discrimination shall be made in the United States among the citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise or in the right to hold office in any State on account of color, race, nativity, property or creed.

MR. TRUMBULL called attention to the fact that this proposition would abolish the provision in the constitutions of several States requiring that governors of States shall be native born.

MR. HOWARD thought it revolutionary.

MR. PATTERSON, of N. H., opposed it, because it forbade the application of an educational test, in which he believed.

MR. CONKLING thought it a revolutionary proposition, and pointed to many ways in which its operations would be inconvenient or injurious.

MR. SHERMAN was in favor of sweeping away all the State qualifications restrictive of suffrage.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was adopted by 31 to 27.

MR. BUCKALEW renewed the amendment offered by him several days since, namely, to add the following:

That the foregoing amendment shall be submitted for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States, the most numerous branches of which shall have been chosen after the passage of this resolution. Rejected—17 to 43.

The amendment of Mr. Dixon to require the ratification to be by convention instead of by State Legislatures was then voted down.

MR. MORTON then offered the following as an additional section: Each State shall appoint, by a vote of the people thereof qualified to vote for representatives in Congress, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representative to which the States may be entitled to in Congress; but no Senator, Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector; and that Congress shall have to prescribe the manner in which such electors shall be chosen by the people. Lost; yeas, 27; nays, 29.

MR. SUMNER offered as a substitute the bill submitted and printed some days since in connection with his argument on the subject.

Yeas—Messrs. Sumner, Wade, Wilson, Tayer, Edmunds, McDonald, Nye, Ross and Yates—9.

Nays—46.

The substitute offered previously by Mr. Warner was then voted down.

The constitutional amendment having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate.

MR. MORTON again offered an amendment in regard to the mode of choosing electors of President and Vice President. Adopted—yeas, 37; nays, 30.

MR. ANTHONY moved to recommit the constitutional amendment with its amendments to the Judiciary Committee.

MR. STEWART—If that is done it ends the bill. Let us see the result.

Several Senators—Oh no.

MR. CRAGIN—There is no doubt that if the bill be recommitted now that ends it for this session, and any man who says it does not seems to me ought to know better.

The motion to recommit was lost, 17 to 38.

MR. WILSON moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be read a third time. Carried.

MR. WILSON then moved to reconsider the vote by which the motions for amendment had been adopted. Lost, 26 to 28.

The joint resolution having been ordered read a third time was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Abbott, Chandler, Cattell, Cameron, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill, of Vermont, Morrill, of Maine, Morton, of New York, Osborne, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Van Winkle, Wade, Warner, Welch, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—40; two-thirds.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson (Tenn.), Saulsbury, Sprague, Vickers and White—16.

The following is the amendment as passed:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, either of which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be held as a part of said Constitution:

ARTICLE 15. No discrimination shall be made in the United States among the citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or creed.

ARTICLE 16. The second clause of the first section of the 2nd article of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended as follows:

Each State shall appoint by a vote for Representatives in Congress a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the said State shall be entitled in Congress. But no Senator or Representative, or other person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector. And Congress shall have power to prescribe the manner in which such electors shall be chosen by the people.

The joint resolution now goes to the House for its concurrence.

At 5:30 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House took up the bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York.

MR. McCARTHY having charge of the bill in the absence of Mr Cooke, reported from the Committee on Roads and Canals an amendment striking out the fifth section of the bill, which authorizes the company to make railroad connections with other companies, and an amendment to the sixth section making the schedule of time between Washington and New York seven hours instead of six.

MR. KERR spoke in opposition to the bill. He took the negative side of the proposition, Has Congress the power under the Constitution to take charge of all the railways that have been built by private enterprise, or has it the power under the Constitution to form corporations for the purpose of constructing highways in the States? He denied that it had the right to do so, or to take away from the citizens of the States all their rights and guarantees under the State laws. The capitol, he argued, was not filled with emissaries of corruption. To the legitimate subjects of legislation were to be added the vast interests involved in these systems of the States, and in the systems of spoils which would soon follow, and insurance and telegraph systems. Then there would spring into existence a new brood of bureaus and departments regulating all those interests, and with them come a fearful multiplication of officers and clerks and increasing swarms of corrupt and infamous men—land thieves, subsidy beggars, tariff monopolists, revenue swindlers, villainous contractors, operators and speculators. Such agents of corruption would command, if they did not fill, seats in the House of Representatives; they would muzzle the press, fill the reporters' gallery with their corrupt defenders and apologists, prevent the exposure of their schemes and deceive the people. This bill was only a pioneer—an initial enactment—with which it was hoped to break down the constitutional barriers and inaugurate the new policy. Instead of breaking up monopolies, this policy would erect one more stupendous in extent and power than any the world has yet seen. It would inevitably lead to combinations among a few of the great trunk lines of railway to make the less powerful roads of the country subsidiary to them and pay them tribute. Mr. Kerr proceeded to reply to the arguments which Mr. Cooke had put forth in support of the bill, and, in conclusion, declared that the rights of the States to regulate their own domestic policy in their own way, and protect their own citizens in their domestic, personal, and fireside rights, interests, and contracts, would become, by the establishment of the principle involved in the bill, a myth. It could not be that Congress possessed any more right to impair the obligation of contracts than the States.

The debate was continued by Messrs. McCarthy, Cullom, and Blair in support, and Messrs. Sitgreaves, Haight, Phelps, Kelly, and Twitchell against the bill.

The principal arguments for and against the measure were presented in the summary report of the speech of Mr. Cooke last week and Mr. Kerr to-day.

The debate was then closed.

MR. TWITCHELL moved to table the bill. Negatived—60 to 93.

The question was taken on the amendment striking out the fifth section, which authorizes the connection of the line with other lines now constructed between Washington and New York. The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment extending the schedule of time from 6 to 7 hours was agreed to—104 to 61.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read the third time. Not being engrossed it went to the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER said after a conference with the tellers appointed to count the electoral vote to-morrow, he had directed the door-keeper to reserve the diplomatic gallery exclusively for the diplomatic corps and families, and the southwest gallery to the left of the Speaker's chair for ladies of the families of Senators and Representatives, in each case until half-past 12 o'clock, at which time the reservation should cease. If there should be then any pressure for seats, and there should then be any seats unoccupied the door-keeper would give them to those desiring them. This direction had been given after a conference with the tellers and in accordance with the usual custom.

MR. ORTH, by unanimous consent, presented a letter from Messrs. Phelps & Solomon, stationers, of Washington, referring to some remarks made in debate some days ago by Mr. Hubbard which reflected on them in their business relations as Government contractors, and respectfully inviting a full investigation.

MR. HUBBARD said that in the remarks he made he had not designed to be any man's accuser or defender. He said it had been held that they had advantages equal to those awarded to Dempsey & O'Toole, and had become rich in the service of the Government, and he had simply desired to call the attention of the Printing Committee to the facts. Whenever he became satisfied of the truth of the information he had received he should in his own way and time ask an investigation in either this or the next Congress. He did not propose to make any motion now or to be anticipated by anybody in the investigation which he might hereafter seek.

MR. ORTH moved that, inasmuch as the gentleman from New York did not desire to press the examination at this time, the letter be laid on the table.

MR PAINE insisted the letter should be presented under the rule as a petition, and objected to any further consideration of it.

The Speaker stated that the unanimous consent only had been asked for the reading of it. It was not before the House for action.

The Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill were brought before the House by Mr. Spalding, who reported them from the Committee on Appropriations, and were disposed of. The following were nonconcurred in:

To strike out the proviso consolidating missions to Central America.

To increase the salary of the Minister resident to the Argentine Republic.

Inserting in schedule B, among consulates, Malta and Osaca.

Appropriation of $10,000 for the restoration of the Protestant American Cemetery at Acapulco.

Inserting a proviso that the requirement of paying into the treasury consular fees where they amount to more than $2,500 a year, shall be held to take effect on Jan. 1, 1867.

Striking out section 4, and providing that the increased annual salary of Consul at Bangkok shall commence July 1, 1868, instead of 1869. All other amendments of the Senate were concurred in.

MR. JUDD, by unanimous consent, made a statement in reference to the business before the Committee on Banking and Currency, to the effect that the committee was last called on for reports on the 7th of May, 1868; that it had not been called on this session, but was now prepared to report on the following propositions: In reference to the certification of checks by banks without having funds to represent such checks; on the question of banks paying interest on deposits; on the question of National banks loaning money on bank notes and collateral securities; on the bill regulating the time and manner of compelling the National banks to make reports; on the redistribution of a portion of the currency; on the Senate bill to regulate the duties of receivers and regulate the mode of closing up the business of suspended banks. In view of these public questions on which the committee was ready to report, he had been instructed to ask the House that on Saturday the committee have the floor for the purpose of reporting and acting on these public measures. Unanimous consent was given.

MR. PETTIS, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the contested election case of New Mexico, ending with a resolution that Mr. Cleaver, sitting member, was not entitled to the seat, and that Mr. Choves, the contestant, was, which was ordered to be printed.

MR. PIKE introduced a bill to compensate the officers and crew of the U. S. steamer Vearsage for the destruction of the pirate Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MR. KELLY introduced a bill to prevent the collection of illegal taxes on passengers under color of State authority. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MR. BECK offered a resolution calling on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for copies of all regulations, orders, decisions, and rulings relative to the new law in regard to distilled spirits and tobacco. Adopted.

MR. PAYNE gave notice that he would tomorrow call the bill reported by him from the reconstruction committee for relief from legal and political disabilities.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Terry in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Garfield addressed the committee for an hour in explanation and advocacy of the amendment reported by him from the Committee on Military Affairs, for the reduction of the army and diminution of a number of officers by the system of gradual absorption as opposed to the plan of direct mustering out, and the consolidation of the quartermaster's, commissary and pay departments, and the abolition of the ordnance corps.

The committee rose and the House took a recess. The evening session is to be for the consideration of the tax bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Schofield in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the internal revenue bill at the section relating to distilled spirits and tobacco, being the present law on those subjects, with modifications.

MR. SCHENCK moved to amend the second section by striking out the last sentence relating to grape brandy, and to insert in lieu of it the following: "The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to exempt distillers of brandy made exclusively from apples, peaches or grapes from such of the provisions of this act relating to the manufacture of spirits as in his judgment may seem expedient, but not to abate the tax thereon." Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the sixth and other sections were amended so as to place compounders of liquors as refiners.

MR. WOOD premising that Mr. Schenck has been connected with revenue legislation since its commencement asked him whether he would say to the House that he had at last discovered the mode by which revenue could be obtained from whisky and whether hereafter no more legislation should be required by which to make whisky men honest and secure the tax to the treasury. In other words he would like to know whether this bill was a finality or whether it would be served up again after the fourth of March?

MR. SCHENCK said the gentleman was mistaken in his premises. He has not been connected with revenue legislation all the time. His duties in that direction commenced at the last session. When the revenue system was first established he was trying to do his best to hurt the friends of that gentleman in the field.

MR. WOOD remarked that the gentleman's remark in regard to his political friends and himself was totally uncalled for by anything he had said or by the character of the debate.

MR. SCHENCK—At all events they were no friends of mine.

MR. WOOD—I think the gentleman should not voluntarily enter into the discussion of his military career, because at the proper time when he will force that question on the attention of the House I may probably be able to say that neither my political friends or his military enemies were much injured by that attempt of his.

MR. SCHENCK—That is very probable, but I did the best I could in reference to this revenue legislation. I discovered that there were some twenty-six acts on the book relating to revenue contracts—contradictory, ambiguous, of different interpretations; some covering the same ground, some antagonistic. The first thing that struck me was that we needed a revision of the whole system so as to reduce, as this bill proposes, the entire legislation into one act which shall be consistent with itself, and that is the duty on which we have been laboring. The gentleman asks me whether I think this will be a finality. I do not know that it will be. Human legislation is not likely to end as long as humanity lasts; but I think a great deal will be accomplished if we can take up this revision of the whole system, to embrace in one act a harmonious system.

Various amendments, formal in character, were offered by Mr. Schenck, and agreed on.

On Mr. SCHENK'S motion the 49th section was amended by striking out the words "the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of Internal revenue, may appoint not exceeding twenty-five officers, to be called Supervisors of Internal Revenue, so as to give appointments directly to the commissioners."

MR. SCHENCK moved a similar amendment to the 53d section in relation to the appointment of storekeepers.

MR. RANDALL called for division on amendment.

MR. SCHENCK proceeded to advocate the amendment, insisting on the necessity of placing the responsibility of the Collector of Revenue on the Commissioner, and giving to him the appointment of his subordinates.

MR. RANDALL was opposed to placing so much power in the hands of the Commissioner.

MR. ELDRIDGE inquired of Mr. Schenck whether he could inform the House as to any members of the new Cabinet.

MR. MULLINS—I object. It is not germain to the bill.

MR. SCHENCK—I must refer the gentleman to Gen. Grant.

MR. ELDRIDGE—I want to get the gentleman's opinion. As Mr. Randall insisted on a division and as no quorum was present,

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

CHEERING FIGURES.

The Cotton Crop and its Value.

[From the New Orleans Times, Feb. 5th.]

The receipts of cotton in this city have reached 600,000 bales. This is within 69,000 bales of the whole receipts of last year up to the first of September, 1868. Less than one-half the crop of last year came in after the 1st of February. The season being earlier, and the rivers in better condition for navigation, we should not be justified in presuming that the present receipts do not exceed one-half the whole crop due at this port. There is not such a decline in the daily receipts, however, as would give us any reason to doubt that our original estimate of 900,000 bales will not be reached. The high prices and great buoyancy of the market will operate to stimulate the country people to ship as rapidly as possible. These prices are certainly very encouraging. Seventeen thousand bales were sold day before yesterday at advance rates. This was perhaps, regarding the money value, the largest sale ever made in one day in New Orleans, as the 600,000 bales received have exceeded by several millions the value of any previous years to date. Sixty millions of dollars of one product of our Southern industry have thus been exchanged in this city in four months and shipped abroad. This enormous business has suddenly changed the condition and prospects of our planters. From the great despondency and the wide-spread desolation of the war, they now begin to rise rapidly to a degree of prosperity and independence which in some respects equals and in others exceeds that which they enjoyed in the ante-bellum days. If their aggregate receipts and their means of luxurious indulgence and extravagance are not so large, neither are their debts, their liabilities, nor the temptation to invest in uncertain and fluctuating values as great. They have or ought to have more money to expend in the improvement, and furnishing their plantations than they ever had. Few of them have any debts to pay. A large portion of the sixty millions already realized from the crop of this season has gone into the country. This is shown in the constant drain upon the banks for small notes, which are being drawn hither from every part of the country. It is quite obvious that our planters have profited by the sad experience of the past years, and are not disposed to part with their hard earnings as easily and as improvidently as in the old flush times. In fact, it would appear that they were hoarding or quietly investing in land, what they were wont to expend in luxuries and extravagance. The trade of the city, though improving, does not equal the just expectations excited by so large and profitable a crop. The question is constantly asked, where are the millions that the crop has realized; why are they not manifested in a largely increased demand and consumption of the goods, groceries, utensils, etc., which are usually so eagerly sought by the agricultural classes?

This question can be better answered in a few weeks, when the planters, having completed their labor contracts and broken up their ground for the coming crop, will begin to repair to the city to lay in their supplies and seek investments for their surplus cash. We have little doubt that the spring season will be one of great activity and prosperity in every department of trade, and that the large sums which have been drawn into the country for their splendid crop will return in fructifying streams to enliven, stimulate and foster every branch of our commerce, trade and industry.

[OFFICIAL.]

CHARTER CONVENTION.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1869.

Present—Geo. W. Morris, President, and Messrs. Maxwell, Eisenman, Baker, Hughes, Joyes, Herbert, Bowser, Thixton, Cassilly, Boone, Baird, Bremaker, Stoll, Watson.

The report of the revision committee was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Baird the revision committee was instructed to prepare a clause requiring that all officers of the city, legislative, executive, judicial and ministerial, shall be white male citizens of the United States, and qualified voters of the city of Louisville.

The report of the revision committee on charitable institutions was taken up, read, amended and adopted.

The report of the same committee on fire department and public plan of the city, were severally read and adopted.

The report of the same committee on the improvement of streets was partially read when, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the Convention adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, 1869, at 7½ o'clock.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

☞ Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, is short of cash. The checks he gives his mistresses are cut down nine-tenths, and he borrows pocket money from his aids. It is said that he lives on peasant fare, and as for his quarters at Florence, the interior of the Pitti Palace is understood to be most shabbily furnished. The chairs and tables were rickety and dingy enough under the old Grand Ducal *regime*, but they have now become even more faded. Carpets embroidered with the arms of Leopold of Tuscany have been allowed to remain, but patches of new material have been sewn over the cognizance of the dethroned Prince. In the royal dining-room at Florence, two years ago, the table was covered by a seedy red cloth; the chairs, which should have been decorated with morocco, had only imitation American leather cushions; and the window curtains were of course white muslin, not too clean. When Victor Emanuel was asked in 1867 whether he intended to visit the Paris exhibition, he replied that he should be most happy—if his brother Sovereigns would subscribe to purchase for him a third-class return ticket.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

San Domingo and the Banks Protectorate—Seward's Reticence—His "Friends"—A Huge Job—Blanton Duncan's Case—Feminine Lobbyists—A New View of the Carpet-baggers, etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1869.

The sensation of the week in Congress was the proposition offered by Judge Orth, with the approbation of a part of the Committee on Foreign Relations, looking toward the annexation of St. Domingo. The proceeding was a novel one, brought forward in a novel fashion, and, so far as the public are able to guess, resting upon novel grounds. It was in some sort presented by the committee, and yet it had not the formal sanction of that body, and had never been referred to it. Not a single word of explanation was vouchsafed, and every lip was closed by an instant call of the previous question. Under these circumstances, the House, in an unusual fit of honest indignation, sends this mysterious scheme to the tomb of its kindred measure, the late proposition of General Banks, by that worthy gentleman innocently misnamed a "protectorate," but having not a single quality which corresponded with its title.

When Banks had his little abortion on the carpet, and so again on Monday it was vaguely hinted, as a bait to catch votes, that there was indisputable evidence near at hand to show that St. Domingo was extremely anxious and clamorous, on the first occasion, to be protected against something unmentionable, and on the second to be annexed with the most magical celerity. It is understood that, so soon as his country is annexed, President Baez, or perhaps his friend and agent, Seward, will take out a patent for ascertaining, expressing, and transmitting the opinions of the most distant and turbulent people, by an instantaneous process. This anticipation arises out of the fact that St. Domingo is represented one week as being ardently desirous and formally applying for an American protectorate to sustain her autonomy, and the next as being equally frantic to surrender her nationality, and subject herself entirely to the government of strangers.

As the Secretary of State condescended to give no *facts* to the House or the country, I shall give you such information as I have gathered, by way of clearing up the mystery.

Mr. Seward is devoted to his *"friends."* His *"friends"* mostly reside in New York. Some of them go by the patronymic Seward, others are called Weed, others Webster, and others again O'Sullivan. These gentlemen Mr. Seward took to his embrace some years ago, vowing to keep them "for better or for worse," but especially for "better," having steadily in view the interests of all parties. The Alaska purchase, the attempted St. Thomas purchase, the Imperial Express Company in Mexico, the plundering of the American claimants to Alta Vela, and various other similar transactions attest the determination of the Secretary to cleave to his *"friends"* as long as they in turn cleave to fat jobs and tempting spoils.

In beautiful reliance upon his brotherly affection, it is alleged that some of these ancient "friends," who have long sought to find a "good thing" in the proposed cession of Samana, but never could keep a Dominican administration in power long enough to make the transfer, have secured from the amiable Baez concessions of lands, mines, islands, monopolies, and the like, to an extent amply sufficient to repay all their patriotic exertions in case the United States could be induced to take possession. President Baez is of course a silent partner in all these, and is moreover to be the first pro-consul of the United States. This party is said to be represented here by one Col. Fabens, who came here ostensibly on a mere Samana mission. Its mining engineer is one Adelberg, who went from New York to St. Domingo about the time of Baez's accession to power. When this association first proposed to lease Samana from St. Domingo, and then transfer it to the United States at a speculative price, through the agency of Mr. Seward, they called themselves the "Samana Bay Company," and represented themselves as controlling a large amount of New York capital. Now, when the vaunted evidence of the willingness of St. Domingo to be annexed comes to be exhibited it will doubtless consist solely of letters from "President Baez" who is walled up in his capitol with half a dozen civil wars on his hands, and of disinterested communications from the "Samana Bay Company" and the "Alta Vela Guano Company." Let St. Domingo be annexed on representation of these "friends" of the Secretary, and after the United States has expended a few millions in subduing the enemies of Baez, and conquered the country he proposes to give us, it will be found that the "friends" above have possessed themselves of all that is worth a dollar or a thought in the new territory. By all means let us gratify Mr. Seward's mad love for his "friends" no matter what the expense to the tax-payers.

The case of Col. Blanton Duncan before the House had some curious phases. It was presumed that it would not come up until to-day, and many members were absent, including thirteen Democrats, who favored the bill. Upon the first count the vote was a tie, and Speaker Colfax decided for Col. Duncan. The yeas and nays were then demanded, and, curiously enough, at the end of the roll call the vote stood 83 to 83. Before the Speaker could announce the vote three members arose and changed front, thereby preventing the Speaker from deciding it favorably. Many members voted evidently under misapprehensions of facts. The matter is pending in the Senate still, and our irrepressible friend is confident of success. Bottom will tell, and the first heat won by a neck don't always decide races. North Carolina, Georgia, and Massachusetts voted solid for Duncan. Tennessee, Alabama, and Arkansas against. South Carolina divided. The excitement over the bill was considerable, and great lobbying during the progress of the vote, especially by the amiable Sammy McKee.

It is noticeable that Speaker Colfax has uniformly thrown his influence toward all measures of kindness and relief.

Among the noticeable things about the Capitol is the female lobbyists and females that are not lobbyists, in the usual sense of that term. There are comparatively few here this session, and, with one or two exceptions, these are ancient and hard featured. The younger and better looking have abandoned the field, perhaps finding other business more profitable. Mrs. Lucy Cobb, however, remains a pretty woman still and much admired and talked about. As I write now she enters the gallery with a grim-looking matron and advocate of female rights, who is canvassing for Susan Anthony's "Revolution." The female lobby first became an institution about the commencement of the war, though there were individual cases before that period, and then, as now, many a member and even grave Senators have cast a vote on an important proposition to please one of the fair sex.

The changes produced by the war are more aptly illustrated by the course of Southern Senators in the matter of public expenditures than in any other way. Before the war the representatives of the South were the inflexible opponents of lavish or even generous appropriations; they were mostly strict constructionists, and as such could see no warrant in the Constitution to vote grants or subsidies for private or public enterprises. This is all changed. The Senators and Representatives from that section are earnest advocates of the great Pacific railroad schemes; but it is only fair to say they resist every proposition of this character unless the South has its share. Thus they will support the omnibus bill, either this or next session, if it provides for one or more roads for the South with branches. And if this is not conceded, they will band together and defeat all propositions for new roads or additional aid to roads north of parallel 35. A word more about the Senators from the South. Whilst they must suffer from the odium attaching to persons elevated under the reconstruction laws, it is just to say that most of these men will compare favorably with the Radicals in the Senate, both as to character and ability. Among those who stand high are Messrs. McDonald and Rice, of Ark., Sawyer and Robertson, of S. C., Warner and Spencer, of Ala., and Abbott and Pool, of N. C. I refer to them especially as knowing them; the others I do not know. It certainly speaks well for them to stand up for what they deem to be the interests and rights of their section; and, acting as they do in concert, they are already a power in the Senate.

The inauguration ball is to be a paying one, Grant and Colfax being the only "dead heads" present. Heretofore these balls have generally resulted in loss, and some twenty gentlemen have guaranteed the expenses of this. As negroes will be excluded it is thought Sumner will decline attending.

HOGS.

The Discussion in the Farmers' Club on Saturday.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The meeting was called to order, Mr. Lawrence Young, Vice President, in the chair.

Mr. Theodore Brown read the following paper on the "Breeds of Hogs," etc.—the question appointed for discussion being, "Breeds of Hogs—Treatment of Sows and Pigs and Stock Hogs—Mode of Feeding, etc:"

As the hog is one of the most expensive feeders of all our domestic animals, it is surprising how indifferent many economical farmers are to the waste of time, food and labor on thriftless animals. For brevity's sake, illustrations of this error are omitted.

The most approved breeds seem to have derived their valuable qualities from crosses more or less frequent between the small and thrifty black or brown hog of Siam, or the fat little China hog, which is white, and the large, coarse breeds of Great Britain, possessing less symmetry and aptitude to fatten, but more hardihood, fecundity and adaptation to our climate. The China and Parkerson was the favorite hog of our fathers. It was a good spotted hog—perhaps more akin to the Bedford or Woburn. The Betts, a cross between the Berkshire and Irish Grazier, was quite popular about twenty-five years ago, but defective in two points: It was too small in the chest, and had too little hair for its protection in winter. The Suffolks also lack hair, but have symmetrical, delicate, well-balanced forms; and as they possess a large proportion of China blood, they inherit the fattening properties of this breed to a wonderful degree. It is stated that their live and dressed weights sometimes differ less than one-ninth. The Berkshires are more hardy and larger than the Suffolks and rival them in beauty and fattening qualities, with perhaps less grossness of flesh. They are one of our best breeds, but not so uniformly large nor so beautiful in color, being black, as two white breeds, one a cross between the Berkshire, Irish Grazier, and Woburn, and the other a cross between the Suffolk, Irish Grazier, and Chester Whites. My results in breeding and fattening these two crosses have been almost equally satisfactory and uniform. Either can be fattened at any age, but for family use make the most delightfully tender and delicate pork when killed at less than a year old. If pushed all the time they would make large hogs at that age.

With my ordinary treatment in rearing and four months' fattening, I have had the former to weigh at ten months old from 175 to 200 pounds net, and at eighteen months old, with two and a half months' fattening, about 250 pounds net. My Chester Whites, with ordinary treatment in rearing and three months' fattening, weighed at nine or ten months about 120 to 140 pounds net; at fifteen months 280 to 300 net and when grown, say from two to three years old, from 400 to 600 net. Five slaughtered in November, 1865, weighed net as follows: 401, 421, 486, 506 and 574. One killed in 1867 weighed 515 net with only one months' fattening. In 1868 one weighed 590 pounds gross after three months' fattening. The Chester Whites have long round bodies, short head and legs, are hardy and prolific and greatly admired for their beauty.

My treatment is as follows: I feed suckling sows and their pigs well, keep them safe and comfortable, and let shoats and dry sows glean grain and potato fields and run on clover at the proper seasons, gather the mast in a walnut wood pasture, and all the waste from the kitchen, dairy, and stable. When there is not sufficient food from these various sources to keep them in a healthy, thriving condition, I give two or three ears of corn to each hog daily. But, as I keep but few stock hogs through the winter, the gleaning of the cornfields, &c., is generally good feed for them, except when snow covers the ground. I fatten three months on corn and pumpkins. A considerable saving of grain—I think about one-third—can be made by grinding and cooking, and mixing cooked pumpkins or potatoes with it. The economy of cooking depends upon the relative prices of corn, pork, and labor, and the conveniences at the place of making the trial.

In answer to a question from Gov. Meriwether, Mr. Brown stated the Woburns are on record as "very prolific." Individuals of all breeds are occasionally found barren. They are celebrated for their fattening qualities. And in reply to Dr. Goldsmith, it is important to have male and female good of their kind. The male is generally supposed to exercise most influence upon the progeny. If but one side is good, it is cheapest and most expeditious to improve the stock by buying one male rather than many females. Breeders in crossing large with small animals prefer the female to give size to the male symmetry.

Chester Whites have plenty of hair and are quite hardy. A farmer who is a miller and has facilities of cooking would find the system of grinding and cooking very profitable, where others with less facilities might not find it so. Running about freely will make more muscle but less fat. There is a saving of food, however. Penning and carrying food when not prepared is not so profitable. Usually feeds when young, but later turns them out. Fattens with about ten bushels of corn to the hog. Feeds two months; his father's time was three months. If a hog is two or three years old it fattens quicker. It might take fifteen bushels to feed: it depends somewhat upon condition. Questions if a hog would eat fifteen bushels corn in two months; it might in three; but does not find it necessary to feed so much. He found pigs running with fatting hogs would not touch the ears but picked up the loose grains of corn scattered about.

Dr. Goldsmith said hogs penned up grow faster and do not make so much muscle and bone. He considers the pushing system most economical. In breeding, the female gives character to the physical properties, the male peculiar characteristics of blood, etc.

Gov. Meriwether found the Woburn hog would not breed. He believed Dr. Goldsmith's remarks as to the conveyance of qualities from male and female correct. Grinding food he thought of less consequence if cooking was adopted. Had run a litter with the sow till she weaned them. Had penned, and at Christmas killed three from the pen which weighed about 1,000 pounds. Had fed about twenty-seven bushels of corn, giving them as much as they would eat. The others ran about. When killed and he came to compare the results he found the difference in returns from outlay a mere fraction as between the two modes of treatment.

Mr. Graham had only one objection to running pigs in the fattening pen; they were apt to get overlaid by the larger hogs. Has not tried cooking to any large extent, but has found it good to crush cob and corn together and flood it with cold water before feeding.

Mr. Inman introduced Mr. E. M. Doty, of Springfield, Ohio, the manufacturer of Franklin's Convex Plows, a specimen of which was submitted for trial under the inspection of a committee appointed at a recent meeting, and its leading and peculiar properties fully explained. The plow was inspected in detail, as described, and the report of the committee on its performance will be looked for with interest.

The meeting was, on motion, adjourned till Saturday next, time and place as usual.

In our report of Mr. Brown's remarks on "lard-rendering" last Saturday, we should have written "tears the gut" not the "leaf fat," as it appears in the COURIER-JOURNAL.

G. DUNN, Secretary.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, February 10.

The friends of Ald. St John are urging his fitness for the Mayoralty.

Matt Huette, the present City Clerk, will be a candidate for re-election to that position in the coming spring election.

There was quite a number of Louisvilians in our city yesterday, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather.

'Squire Jocylen issued a warrant for a dog thief a day or two ago, but the infamous abductor had, up to last evening, kept clear of the constable. 'Squire J. has been a magistrate for twenty years, and this is the first dog case.

Thomas Williams (colored) was up before Mayor Hart yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct and house-breaking. Thomas alleged that his unruly spouse had fled for parts unknown and sold his furniture. He asked time to present proof to justify himself in the premises. The case stands continued until to-day.

In the case of Thomas Jackson alias Ongen Robinson, an alleged counterfeiter, the defendant waived a preliminary examination, whereupon United States Commissioner Noble Butler remanded the prisoner to jail in default of $500 bail for his appearance before the United States Court at Indianapolis during the next term.

The Court of Common Pleas adjourned finally for the term yesterday, and will not convene again until the fourth Monday in May. The following are the cases disposed of by this court during the term just closed: John Ballon, horse thief, 6 years in the penitentiary; Thomas Murray, larceny, 5 years in the house of refuge; John Myers, larceny, 30 days in county jail; Amango J. Williams, larceny, 10 days in county jail; Joseph Barnes, larceny, 6 hours imprisonment.

Candidates are as plentiful as blackberries in August. Billy Fenton is a candidate for City Clerk; Ben. Weltser, mail agent on the L., N. A., & C. R. R., will run for County Clerk; Dr. E. L. Nagle, Geo. Lyman, and Alex. S. Burnett, Jr., will be in the field for the same position. For County Recorder we hear mentioned John Spellman, Samuel H. Owens, Hiram Hopper, John O Green, Joseph Daily, and John R. W. Myers. There seems to be a desire that Dr. E. Newland shall be a candidate for the position of County Commissioner, but he has not yet consented to make the race.

Joseph Barnes, col., was taken before Judge Jewett yesterday on the charge of larceny on two separate indictments, to both of which Joseph plead guilty. Sheriff Fullenlove was in court at the time, and stated to Judge Jewett that the prisoner had been the means of preventing the escape of a number of prisoners from the county jail, having informed him of the plot formed by Ballou and Wood to break jail. In consideration of these facts, the court commuted the sentence to only six hours imprisonment in the county jail. Barnes served out the term and was free by five o'clock last evening.

There is a bill before the legislature providing for a United States Court to convene at Evansville. It must be apparent to everybody that there is and has been for some time past a great necessity for a United States Court in the Southern portion of Indiana; but to make the place of its sittings at Evansville exclusively would be very unwise. Certainly New Albany is a much better point, because, in the first place, Evansville is a mere way point at which steamers occasionally stop, but New Albany is for a good portion of the year the head of navigation, with a population equally as large as that of Evansville, besides having Jeffersonville in its immediate vicinity and Madison but a little over fifty miles distant, while Evansville has no surrounding suburbs. In addition to this, Evansville is within a short distance of the western boundary of the State, while our city occupies a central position, and in addition to this it is much more accessible than the crescent city of the Ohio. We respectfully invite the attention of our Legislature to the facts and suggest that if they deem it necessary to have a United States Court convening at Evansville, it would be a saving of trouble and expense to so modify the bill that the court may convene at New Albany as well as at Evansville. A United States Court at this point is very essential for the ends of justice, as the maritime laws give rise to many cases, where the witnesses and parties concerned live in the vicinity, and having to go to Indianapolis causes many delays, besides adding large items to the bill of costs.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, February 10.

Mr. D. Ricketts, President of the J., M. & I. R. R., has gone to New York.

Thomas Gibbons, charged with drunkenness, pleaded guilty and was fined $7 20 by Mayor Poindexter.

On Monday evening Squire Curry married Hiram Clay Jackson to Nancy Jane Van Winkle. They were a runaway couple from the vicinity of Richmond, Ky. The ceremony was performed in the office of the County Treasurer.

Jim Lawson, colored, was up before Mayor Poindexter yesterday for stealing ten cents. He was held in confinement to answer the charge of petit larceny at the next term of the Circuit Court.

We are pleased to record that in spite of the very unfavorable weather of Monday, and the evening following, the concert in behalf of the Presbyterian church proved in all respects a success. The hall was not crowded, but was comfortably filled. As to the performance, the merits of each of the amateurs deserve special praise. The singing, instrumental music, tableaux, and others of those giving the entertainment were all very creditable. Financially speaking it was a great success, considering that the evening was rainy and cold, and our streets almost impassable. The net profit will be over $150.

A regular meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen was held last night.

Alderman Barnaby presented an ordinance creating the office of coal, wood and lime inspector and gauger, prescribing the duties thereof, and fixing the fees. The ordinance was adopted after the striking out of that part referring to wood.

A petition was presented asking that Eleventh street be opened from Spring to Wall street, and Wall street from Tenth to Eleventh. Also to extend Vernon Place from Locust to Spring street. Granted, and the Marshal ordered to notify property holders.

The Mayor submitted a number of bids for the contract of paving Chestnut street, between Mulberry and Pearl, which were referred to the City Engineer, with instructions to report the lowest and best bidder.

Mr. B. A. Johnson declined serving as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and Capt. McQueen, of the Government engine, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mayor Poindexter announced that he had discharged Wm. Gorham and Lewis Shirley from the night police for neglect of duty and for sleeping on their post; that they were present to defend themselves.

The announcement led to considerable discussion and various motions, and the matter finally resulted in the filing of an appeal by the defendants, through their attorney, J. G. Howard, and the matter was set for hearing this evening in the Council Chamber, at 7 o'clock.

Fred. Wintergust was elected night-watchman in place of Mr. Raymond, deceased.

Mr. J. G. Howard stated in behalf of Robert McGill, ex-City Treasurer, and his bondsmen, that in the suit against Mr. McGill and securities, he would consent to a judgment for $3,500 in favor of the city.

After considerable discussion the matter was referred to the old committee, and also to Mayor Poindexter, Alderman Stratton, and City Attorney Johnson. Adopted.

Alderman Beck called attention to the pond on Kentucky avenue, and moved that the Marshal be ordered to drain the same. Adopted.

The pond near Billy Barker's house, and one near Mr. Young's house, in the Third ward, were also ordered to be drained.

On motion of Alderman Sparks, it was ordered that stepping-stones be laid at the intersection of Maple and Wall street—one on the east side of Wall street, and another across Wall on the levee of Maple street.

Mr. Keigwin moved that the ordinance committee be instructed to draft an ordinance making it a penal offense to allow mud to accumulate on the sidewalks. Adopted.

On motion of Alderman Barnaby, it was ordered that the Marshal be authorized to hire some person for each district to light the gas lamps, the pay not to exceed a dollar a day.

Adjourned.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

[Reported for the Courier-Journal.]

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. H. A. M. Henderson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Alexander—Internal Improvements—A bill for the benefit of the Lexington and Newtown Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. Lindsay—County Courts—A House bill to amend an act in regard to quarterly and justices' courts in Whitley county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to legalize certain acts of the Oldham County Court. Passed.

Mr. Garriott—Same—A bill to provide a treasurer for Trimble county. Passed.

Mr. Leslie—Finance—A bill to secure the better collection of the public revenue. (Authorizing the Auditor to compromise certain demands due the Commonwealth). Print and orders of the day.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of David W. Hogan, of Carroll county. Withdrawn.

Same—A House bill to amend sec. 3, art. 6, chap. 16, of the Revised Statutes. (Provide for the payment of the postage of the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals). Rejected—yeas 11, nays 12.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of "Kentucky Female College," situated at Shelbyville. Recommitted.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of Jefferson Seminary, in Barren county. Passed.

Same—A bill to charter the Glasgow Manufacturing Company. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of John Seaton, of Greenup county. Passed.

Mr. Gardner—Propositions and Grievances—A bill for the benefit of James H. Ward. Finance.

Mr. Cooke—Banks—A bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Ashland and incorporate the Bank of Shelbyville. Passed.

Same—A bill to charter the Deposit Bank of Glasgow. Passed.

Mr. Gardner—Enrollments—Made his report, and the bills embodied therein were signed by the Speaker.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Worthington entered a motion to reconsider the vote passing amendments to the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad charter.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to establish a House of Reform for Juvenile Delinquents—Sundry amendments adopted and the bill passed.

HOUSE BILL TAKEN UP.

A bill to amend the charter of the Russellville District turnpike road company. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The Senate bill to repeal all laws taxing dogs. It was moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was adopted—yeas 15, nays 11.

An act to regulate the fees of circuit court clerks in certain cases. Amended—and then Mr. Swigert moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, and the result of the vote thereon was—yeas 16, nays 10.

LEAVES, ETC.

Mr. Field—A bill to incorporate the Shepherdsville and Cedar Grove Church turnpike road company. Internal Improvements.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

W. T. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, presented a message from the Governor, announcing that he had signed sundry bills.

Mr. Payne—A bill to allow the trustees of Bowling Green to sell portions of Fairview Cemetery. Revised Statutes.

Same—A bill to allow the trustees of Bowling Green to grant coffee house license. Revised Statutes.

Same—A bill to authorize the presiding judge of Warren county to have certain records transcribed. County courts.

Same—A bill granting privileges to J. R. Golladay, of Warren county. Revised Statutes.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. Father Young, of the Catholic Church.

The reading of the Journal of yesterday was dispensed with, on motion of Mr. Phelps.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. B. F. Camp, the member elected from the Fourth District of the city of Louisville, to serve in the place of Norvin Green, resigned, appeared and took the several oaths, and repaired to his seat.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Simmons—Revised Statutes—To amend the law authorizing the county judge of Kenton county to sell the poor-house of said county. Passed.

Same—To amend the law in relation to the payment of jail guards, &c., so far as the county of Kenton is concerned. Passed.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. B. W. Stone offered the following resolution, viz:

WHEREAS, the assets of the Sinking Fund are not ample to discharge the indebtedness of the State, and said fund is rapidly accumulating from its vast resources, and said fund is idle and bringing but very little into said fund in interest; and

WHEREAS, there is a large annual deficit in the revenue proper, and to meet the same and other liabilities, and to provide the means without increasing the present rate of taxation; therefore

Be it resolved, That the "Committee on the Sinking Fund" of the "House of Representatives" be, and they are hereby, directed to inquire into the propriety of bringing in a *bill* transferring all the revenue placed to the credit of the Sinking Fund by legislative enactment since the 11th day of June, 1850, to the credit of the revenue proper.

Mr. Browne moved to strike out the preamble to the resolution. Resolution and motion placed in the orders of the day.

PETITIONS

were presented by Messrs. Reed, Parks (two), Beauchamp, M. D. Hay, J. W. Kendall, and Caywood (two), which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Phister presented the petition of Thos. W. Luman and others, of the Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. Murray—For the benefit of the sheriff of Breckinridge county.

Same—To incorporate the Cloverport Printing Company.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. Glass—Special committee—To amend the act entitled "an act to prevent the destruction of fish in Green river and its tributaries, and other water courses," approved February 26th, 1868. Passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication, transmitting the settlement of the Treasurer of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum for the past year.

Also the settlement of the Treasurer of the Feeble-minded Institute for the past year; both of which were order to be printed.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Spalding and Lee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Eades offered the following resolution, which was rejected, viz:

Resolved, That, on and after the 15th of February, 1869, they will hold morning sessions, to meet at 9½ o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 1 o'clock P. M., and evening sessions shall be held, commencing at 3 o'clock and adjourning at 5 o'clock P. M.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Jefferson—Ways and Means—For the benefit of Joseph L. McCarty, late sheriff of Whitley county. Passed.

Mr. Hudson—Ways and Means—For the benefit of the sureties of B. W. Cleaver, late sheriff of Grayson county, in his revenue bond for 1866. Passed—yeas, 68; nays, 0.

CONVENTIONAL INTEREST.

The House then took up the bill legalizing conventional interest in Jefferson county. Postponed until Friday, at 12 o'clock.

KENTUCKY RIVER.

The House then took up the bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Kentucky River Navigation Company. Postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Hudson—Ways and Means—For the benefit of Benj. F. Jameson, late sheriff of Hart county. Passed.

Mr. Simmons—Ways and Means—For the benefit of W. A. Ronald, late sheriff of Jefferson county. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Breathitt and Morgan counties. Passed—yeas, 66; nays, 0.

Same—For the benefit of Isom Johnson, sheriff of Henderson county. Passed—yeas 68, nays 0.

Same—To authorize the rebinding of the deed books in Meade county. Passed.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of William F. Harrison. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Browne in the chair), and took up the bill legalizing conventional interest in Jefferson county.

Said bill reads as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That it shall be lawful for any party, by a writing executed, and to be performed in the county of Jefferson, to agree to pay any rate of interest not exceeding ten per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. That all courts, in rendering judgments on any such writing, shall direct that it bear the same rate of interest stipulated in the writing, until it be paid; and every replevy bond, or bond at law, shall include and bear the same rate of interest as the judgment on which it is founded.

SEC. 3. An agreement to pay a greater rate of interest than *ten per centum* shall have the same effect as an agreement to pay more than *six per centum* under existing laws.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from its passage.

Mr. Speaker (Bunch) offered the following as a substitute for the first section of the bill, viz:

That it shall be lawful for any party, by a writing executed, and to be performed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to agree to pay any rate of interest not exceeding ten per centum per annum.

After some remarks from Mr. Bunch, in which he ably advocated the passage of the bill, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

Discussion in the House on a Bill to Legalize Conventional Interest in Jefferson County.

[Special Phonographic Reports of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, February 9.

Mr. Browne being called to the Chair,

The SPEAKER [Mr. Bunch.] offered a substitute for the first section, so as to make the act applicable to the whole State.—REPORTER.

The SPEAKER [Mr. Bunch]—Mr. Speaker: I first asked this bill for Jefferson county for the reason that the Legislature of Kentucky had steadily refused since 1850 up to last winter any bill recognizing conventional interest. I make these remarks, sir, simply from the fact that I do not desire to rest under any charge that I, as a representative of the city of Louisville in connection with my colleagues, am asking any special legislation. I feel, sir, that our people need such a law, and when I say our people, I mean the many borrowers of the city of Louisville and not the money lenders. Those, sir, who have had to apply to moneyed men for the use of their commodity, ask, sir, through their representative the enactment of this law. Sir, it is of absolute importance, aye, I may say of life and death, that under the circumstances now existing, this benefit be extended them; and, to free ourselves from the charge of special legislation, I now offer to the House of Representatives this substitute for the first section, which extends the law to the whole Commonwealth of Kentucky. But I will appeal, in case they refuse this bill, to their constituents. If they do not desire such a law, I say be generous enough to grant relief to my constituents; and knowing the character of the representatives upon this floor, I feel warranted to hope this appeal will not be in vain.

Sir, the questions involved in the case, and the circumstances surrounding the people of Kentucky, are not as they were in 1850 and for the last sixteen or eighteen years. And here let me remark that it is almost impossible in any speech to lay down any permanent financial policy. You may lay down a thing that will seem all perfect, when a change of current will cast it to the winds. I know some financiers will tell you that you cannot give more than six per cent. for money and prosper. That theory has been recognized for years, and that would seem to justify and warrant the conclusion, yet you see bold men give five per cent. per month and amass vast fortunes, which cluster around them like dew upon the green grass in the spring time. Every move that he makes brings an influx of fortune upon him. These facts, sir, would almost bring us to the conclusion that money is like almost any other article—worth just what a man agrees to give—and that the law should enforce such agreements. There is but one thing in the way, and that is that a man's property does not satisfy the law, while money does. If I am indebted to you to the amount of one hundred dollars, and have a house worth a hundred dollars, I cannot tender the house in payment of the debt; but, if my friend from Mercer has a hundred dollars, his property will satisfy the debt. Consequently, if there is no limit placed upon this commodity, he might place it too high; not that the gentleman would do so. I merely allude to him as an illustration; I know the gentleman too well to think he would play the part of Shylock; but there are others who would, and consequently we must place a limit. I therefore propose that ten per cent. shall be that limit. In Louisville there is no money to be had at six per cent.; the banks in their operations now never think of charging less than nine and a half. No man thinks of getting money at bank for less than from nine and a half to eleven per cent. You may present paper worth a million of dollars and they will charge you from nine to eleven. Money is worth in the streets from one to one and a half per cent. per month.

Sir, it is now a fact in the history of Kentucky that to plead usury is a blot upon the character of the man who pleads it. It is now regarded that he who pleads usury puts a blot upon his character, because he is dishonored by violating his contract. Sureties can plead the statute of limitation, and principals cannot, and the reason is, that principals receive the benefit of the contract, and sureties do not.

Now, sir, what are the securities that we have? First, we have the Government securities, none of which realize less than 7 per cent. The city of Louisville issues bonds at from 6¾ to 8 per cent., and the persons investing realize from 8 to 9½, and some as high as 10 per cent. What are the securities? No man, sir, could ask better. The public faith is pledged, and the property of every citizen of Louisville is liable for the payment of these bonds. Then there is what is known as the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad bonds to the amount of three millions of dollars. Can any gentlemen tell me why I should not have the same privilege extended to me as an individual that you are extending to corporations? You combine capital; you strengthen corporations; you grind down the people, and then place them at the mercy of corporations. You say we cannot allow individuals to do these things. That stuff, sir, might have satisfied people of other days, but it won't do now, sir. I only propose to enable individuals to borrow money at these same rates. Sir, I am informed that the corporation known as the Louisville Bridge Company will, in a few days, issue bonds to the amount of one million dollars, paying 7 per cent. interest in gold, and pledging themselves to redeem the principal at the end of thirty years, in gold. What is the prospect that they can borrow money at this rate? Because it is perfectly safe, sir? Where is the man of money-sense that will invest his means at six per cent. when he can get securities as good as any man could require at from seven to ten and a half per cent.? The idea is preposterous, sir. Therefore, I say it is important to pass this law. I would limit it to ten per cent., because I think that is the true value of money.

Sir, there are other and weighty considerations in favor of the passage of this law. There are large amounts of money in the Northern States and in the New England States—say Massachusetts and New York—seeking investments. They desire to loan out their money, but will not come and invest it here simply because of our usury laws. There are other fields spread out before them which are more inviting. The State of Illinois allows a conventional rate of interest at ten per cent. The state of Missouri allows a conventional rate of interest at 10 per cent.; the State of Indiana at 8 per cent. [MR. BRIGHT—At 10 per cent.] The gentleman from Carroll says at 10 per cent. The State of Ohio has passed through her House of Representatives—and if not already a law is now pending in the Senate—a bill similar to the one upon your table, sir, allowing 10 per cent. interest. Why is all this? Simply because these States are young giants springing in the advance of Kentucky in all their improvements, both internal and external.

They see the advantage of this, and invite capitalists to come and invest their money among them. How does that work, sir? I happen to know that not four months ago an agent for an Eastern insurance company, worth millions of dollars, came to the city of Louisville for the purpose of furnishing one and a half millions of dollars. He examined the statute books of Kentucky, and as soon as he discovered this law he said: "Gentlemen, you must excuse me, but I must go elsewhere." That was at a time when the pork merchants were groaning through an attempt in New York to create a panic. They desired that money to buy up pork, but by these laws they could not get a dollar. There is now in this city, advocating the passage of this very act, an agent for a New York insurance company which controls millions of dollars. He is urging upon me and through me this Legislature to pass this law, and he tells me that the thousands upon thousands of dollars made during the year and paid into the hands of those agents are sent out of the State under the instruction of the company, who are compelled to send it away because of the usury laws of Kentucky. One agent tells me that he sends from five to ten thousand dollars per month because of the law preventing its investment here at a higher rate than 6 per cent. In Chicago and St. Louis they can make investments in anything at from eight to ten per cent. This will also be the case in Cincinnati in a few days. You have to come in competition with these cities. And while speaking of the city of Cincinnati, I beg the privilege of reading a dispatch which I received this morning:

"COVINGTON, KY., February 8.

"This section of the country is unanimous for the conventional interest law. If you can postpone it until Thursday, I will be down with petitions.

"GEO. T. PERKINS."

Mr. Perkins left here opposed to this bill, but finding that his people will be placed at the mercy of Cincinnati without it, he now telegraphs me that if I can postpone its consideration until Thursday, he will come and vote for it. Why? Simply because the whole State is for it. As another consideration, sir, look at the prospects of the city of Chicago and the influence of that mighty city. Look also at the extended power of the city of St. Louis, and then look at the city of Louisville, older than either of them, or at least as old as St. Louis, and twice as old as Chicago. Why, sir, she had forty thousand inhabitants when Chicago was a miserable, stagnant pool of water.

Humbly I say, sir, and with shame I acknowledge it, that the city of Louisville has been forced back from her rank among them by the laws of Kentucky. I claim here, sir, for the people of that city that in enterprise no people of any city in the United States are their superiors. They are equal to any other city in liberality of policy. It can only be the blighting effect of these laws that crushes out their spirit, holding them to the earth and binding them in mud and dirt, while their rivals are in mid air and in their glory. I ask for the people of Louisville that the generous State of Kentucky give them an equal chance with their mighty rivals. Will you not advance the interests of the people of Kentucky? I know there is no prejudice in the rural district against city influence; at least no such prejudice should exist, because Louisville cannot be a city without the State of Kentucky, the garden spot of the earth, and the hope of civil liberty so far as Kentuckians are concerned. And what is for the good of the city of Louisville is for the good of the whole State, if we join hands and go together. How can Louisville meet her mighty rivals in this conflict? How is the Queen City, on the northern bank of the Ohio river, trying to grasp in all the share? Chicago will soon be the half-way house between the East and West. How can Louisville contend with these mighty rivals unless we have this aid. Unbind her and let her rise and wing her way onward, and she will add new glories to the great State of Kentucky. Why is Kentucky so far behind her sister States? She has soil equal to that of any other State in this Union, and mineral wealth superior to Pennsylvania. It is the miserable policy of her Legislature. Ask for a generous bill to enable the people to throw off their shackles, and some member will rise and tell you you are violating the Constitution. Eighteen years ago she had the muzzle put upon her by men who thought all wisdom culminated in them, and that when they departed hence would die all human knowledge.

To the memory of the departed I bow with respect. To that honorable gentleman (the speaker here turned to Mr. Preston) who connects the past to the present, I give all honor as one ready to do anything for the advancement of the State. Sir, this is one of the generous enterprises asked for by this State. If you refuse to make this a general law applicable to the whole State, I shall bow with respect, but in mortification, because in my humble opinion it ought to be a general law; but if you refuse to make it a general law, as a representative of the city of Louisville I appeal to you to give it to us as a local measure if you cannot make it universal. Give us this aid to enable us to compete with those rivals that will overwhelm us without it. I believe you will not refuse to grant this to the city of Louisville, and asking your pardon for having detained the Committee so long, I submit the question to you.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

A Voice from One of the People.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I was delighted at reading the able editorial in your paper of the 5th inst., headed "Work for the Legislature." It seemed to me you were pulling us out of darkness, and pointing us to light. The points you made touching the question of commission merchants, the usury laws and the necessity of a conventional interest law, deeds of trust, the warehouse bill, the banks, and the placing of all promissory notes made payable at a chartered bank on the footing of bills of exchange, &c., were well taken and timely.

We in the country who have more or less of daily transactions with your great and growing city, not only appreciate but often feel the necessity of radical reforms in the State laws touching all these questions. In our daily transactions in stock and the various articles in which we trade, we are not only hindered and delayed but often thwarted entirely in carrying out our legitimate trade on account of that odious usury law. We who trade in stock, whilst we are prudent and sagacious, and have ample property to secure our transactions, have but a limited active capital, and must rely on obtaining short loans to aid us in carrying out our transactions. We go to the banks and apply for loans. The reply is you must give ten names, besides your own, of undoubted pecuniary standing, and make a bill and pay 9 per cent. discount. We reply, we have no personal security to offer: don't like to involve friends in our matters of trade that is of no gain or profit to them, but can give you the best class of real estate as security, the safest and soundest guarantee that can be made. The president or cashier answers: "We agree with you fully as to the nature and estimate you place upon real estate as a security, but we cannot take mortgages. 'Tis too slow a process to foreclose them—we never take such security unless we are compelled to do so to save a slow debt—besides, on such transactions we cannot take more than six per cent interest, because the excess is usury, and in case of suit it serves as a ground of defense to hinder and delay payment of the debt. We then go to a commission merchant and offer him his usual commissions and interest to make advances to carryout our transactions. He says: I know your prudence and sagacity and agree with you there is large gain in your proposed enterprise, and have confidence in your honesty and integrity, as also in your ability to comply with your obligations; but I cannot make you the advance asked for, because the law declares it usury, and you may die and your administrator or executor may compel me to refund my commissions justly earned under our agreement.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have related circumstances that are of daily occurrence, presenting nothing but a true history, without coloring, which touch men particularly upon the usury law, the deed of trust law and that of commission merchants, discussed by you in your paper of the 5th instant, and it seems to me it cannot take a very comprehensive brain and but a short insight into the laws and workings of trade to acknowledge the force of your arguments on these points and the absolute necessity of our representatives waking up to the signs of the times—the progress of the age and the importance of repealing the usury laws—making money free to the proper uses and channels, without restraint—a commodity to deal in just as the law makes a mule or a horse—worth whatever sum is agreed on, measured by the circumstances that surround the agreement at the time it is made. Money is one of the great influences used to move the wheels of trade, the products of the country and to facilitate commerce. Surround it with restraints by usury laws, and, in the ratio you do this, just so do you retard the growth and wealth of the country.

You, Mr. Editor, have struck the key note to progress for old Kentucky; and I trust you will by a series of further articles on these important and vital questions root out the old-time and old-fogy notions of some (I trust there are but few) of our legislators. Let them legislate to build up rather than pull down. Let them see to it that these old laws that hinder and impede a proper and rapid development of the resources of our proud old Commonwealth are repealed, and others enacted that will give an energetic and sagacious people the means and facilities to attain that position of wealth and influence they deserve.

MENENOCK.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	5 P. M.
Kentucky River	BLUE WING No. 2	3 P. M.
Green River	FALLS CITY	5 P. M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.
New Orleans	LEGAL TENDER	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—February 9.

St. Charles, Cincinnati.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.
Legal Tender, N. O.
Major Anderson, Cin.
Morning Star, Henderson.
Mollie Ebert, Pittsburg.

DEPARTURES—February 9.

St. Charles, Cincinnati.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.
Mollie Ebert, N. O.
Major Anderson, Cin.
Morning Star, Henderson.
Peoria City, N. O.

BOATS IN PORT.

Pine Bluff, city wharf.
Tempest, city wharf.
Legal Tender, Portland.
Silver Lake No. 4, Portl'd.
Falls City, Portland.

THE RIVER was stationary at this point yesterday, with eight feet seven inches water in the canal, six feet seven inches water in the chute, and five feet seven inches water on the rocks last evening. Weather wet and disagreeable. A heavy fog has prevailed for several days, and all the boats were behind time. The fog on the river was very dense yesterday, and greatly impeded navigation. Business was very dull.

The Tarascon is the regular packet for Henderson at 5 P. M. to-day from Portland.

The little Blue Wing will take her departure for Kentucky river at 3 P. M. to-day from the city wharf.

The elegant steamer Falls City will take her departure for Bowling Green and all points on Green river, at 5 P. M. to-day, from the Portland wharf. Capt. Jno. A. Robinson commands, and E. B. Seeley does the honors of the office.

The Legal Tender, of the Louisville and New Orleans Packet company, arrived from New Orleans yesterday with a good trip. She is advertised to leave for New Orleans at 5 P. M. to-day, from the Portland wharf.

The Mollie Ebert, a new boat just completed at Pittsburg, passed down over the falls for New Orleans with a full trip of Pittsburg manufacture. She discharged a few lots here.

The Emma Floyd is over due from Nashville, doubtless detained by fog.

The St. Charles was caught in the fog Monday night and did not arrive here until 10 A. M. yesterday. She had a big trip of cotton, tobacco, &c., for Cincinnati.

The Peoria City was detained at Jeffersonville taking on freight, and did not leave for New Orleans until yesterday morning. She descended the falls.

The big Richmond will arrive from New Orleans to-day. She has a big lot of freight for this port. She will return to New Orleans on Saturday. Her cabin register is fast filling up.

The towboat Simpson Horner arrived from Vicksburg yesterday with a tow of eight boats and one barge.

The mailboat Major Anderson was caught in the fog yesterday morning and drifted six hours.

The New Orleans elevator is in full blast, and works like a charm. Verhoeff Brothers, of this city, made the first shipment of grain in bulk.

Another very wise rule in regard to steamboats was passed at the recent session of Supervising Inspectors at Washington City, to-wit: That it shall not be permitted when making storeage on steamers for any person to obstruct the full and free passage of the engineer from his engines to his boilers, or to any part of the machinery requiring his care and attention. An observance of this rule is required to be strictly enforced, and any failure on the part of the owners or masters to comply with such regulation will be sufficient cause to find action against the steamer so offending. Engineers upon our Southern and Western waters will, we have no doubt, fully appreciate and acknowledge the merits of such enactment. As a general rule, their interests and comforts have been very little respected, especially on the class of steamers engaged in the transit of baled cotton and light merchandise.

Supervising Inspector J. V. Guthrie has returned from Washington, D. C., and is now engaged in fitting up an office in the room adjoining the Chamber of Commerce, National Hotel building.

One hundred and thirty-one engineers were granted license at this port by the inspectors during the year 1868.

The low-pressure Richmond has the following freight for this port: Murrell & Weller, 30 hhds sugar; Gardner & Co., 15 bbls rice; Edward Wilder & Co., 100 kegs soda; Miller, Rhem & Co., 40 do; F. H. Kean & Co., 25 do; Henry Chambers & Co., 50 do; Johnston, Newman & Co. 100 do; V. Julien, 5 bbls oranges; A. Wegeman, 55 do; 2 do pecans, 5 bbls cocoanuts; Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. 77 hhds sugar; J. B. McIlvain & Son, 8 kegs sirup; S. M. Lemont & Co., 2 do; Tuck & Womack, 3 bbls pecans; Brannin, Summers & Co., 500 bxs sugar; McFerran, Armstrong & Co., 4 magnolia trees; Moore, Bremaker & Co., half barrel oranges; Garvin, Bell & Co., 1 bbl oranges; George Hall, 1 bbl sugar; half do molasses; R. L. Gray, 1 bbl oranges; Craig 1 do; Robert A. Stone, box containing portrait; James W. Goslee, 2 baskets sundries; C. L. G., 7 kegs tomatoes.

The steamer, Mary Byrd, recently sunk near the Half-Moon Island, Tennessee river, arrived in port at Chattanooga, Thursday evening. The damage done to her hull can be repaired in a few days. Her bow was stove in and she settled in the bottom in six minutes afterward. She was raised by building a coffer-dam across her bow just in front of the stairway, and bailing her hull aft the dam. Her cargo was but slightly damaged.

The Pittsburg insurance companies have paid the owners of the ill-fated J. N. McCullough their risk. They had over $25,000. The parties at Madison who undertook to raise the McCullough have found it rather a bad speculation.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—Weather warm and cloudy with rain in the morning. River 6 feet and rising slowly. Departed, packets. Boats loading, Wananita for New Orleans, Sally for Cincinnati, and Kate Putnam for Nashville.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—River 5 feet 10 inches and rising. Raining. Thermometer 40.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 9.—River rising with 5¾ feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather variable with alternate sunshine and showers. Arrived, Ella Hughes from Burksville, Tyrone from Cairo, Umpire from Burksville, and Alpha from Evansville.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Port List—Arrived—None. Departed—Ruth, for New Orleans; Kate Kinney, for Keokuk. River rising slowly, with 5 feet water to Cairo. Weather very wet. Rain fell all last night and this morning. The fog is so dense that boats have to lie up by day as well as night. Twelve steamers are now due here, but are detained by fog. Arrangements were made to-day for the permanent location of wharfboats. They will be hereafter as follows: The Northern line at Locust street, then the Omaha line, then the White Collar line, then the Memphis and Keokuk and Atlantic and Mississippi lines. The space above Locust street to the bridge will be allotted to transient boats.

All the St. Louis and New Orleans steamers have formed a combination, and will work together this season at fixed rates. Besides the steamers of the A. and M. S. S. Company, the Bismarck, Commonwealth, Lizzie Gill, Mollie Able, Great Republic and Thompson Dean will be in the combination, making thirteen in all. Three of the boats will be kept in port to meet contingencies. A fund of $10,000, one thousand from each running boat, will be raised and used in defeating any attempt to break up the combination. The Ruth left to-day under this arrangement, and one boat will leave every other day thereafter.

CAIRO, February 9.—Talisman, Nashville packet, 11 A. M.; Darling, Memphis and Cincinnati, 3 A. M.; Cora and Cincinnati, Arkansas river, 8 A. M.; Hale, Cincinnati and Memphis, 10 A. M.; Lizzie Gill, New Orleans to Saint Louis, noon; Sam. Brown, Cairo to Saint Louis, 2 P. M.; Anna, Cincinnati to Saint Louis, 2 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 6 P. M. River rose ten inches. Rain has fallen for thirty hours. The bulk of the grain movement by the new route via Cairo and New Orleans, is fairly inaugurated. Large European buyers are here, paying good prices for all the grain that arrives.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—Departed—none. Arrived—Argosy, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville; Clifton, Memphis; Emperor, New Orleans. The river fell a foot during the last 24 hours—34 feet in the channel and 78 feet under the bridge. Weather cloudy. Rain fell last night. Business moderate.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 9.—Rainy. River rose 10 inches. Departed—Belle Memphis, Shreve, and Forsyth, St. Louis; Strader, Cincinnati; Mollie Hambleton, Evansville; Argonaut, Louisville; Kilgour and Bismarck, New Orleans.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says:

The Crescent Insurance Company have paid their share of the insurance on the ill-fated mail boats United States and America, recently lost by collision and burning at Warsaw. The rest of the companies holding risks on the boats have determined to contest the matter before the courts.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

The Crescent Insurance Company, of this city, yesterday paid to the United States Mail Line Company $5,000—the amount of the risk taken by the Crescent on the steamer America, which was burnt and sunk in December of last year, near Warsaw. This is the first money the Mail Line has ever received by way of insurance. There has been considerable talk among insurance men to the effect that owners in the Mail Line are also stockholders in the Crescent Insurance Company, but there is no foundation for it. An examination of the books of the Crescent Company will show that not one man interested in the Mail Line has an interest in the Crescent. The talk was ungenerous, to say the least.

Water Power Again.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In a late number of your paper a very valuable communication appeared over the signature of "W." in which he suggested a plan for making available for manufacturing purposes the water power of the falls.

Such matters are somewhat out of our line, but we are disposed to think favorably of a tunnel such as he proposes. It would certainly possess decided advantages over either a canal or canals around the city, or the plan of a dam with embankments as has been suggested by another writer.

Your correspondent does not over-estimate the value to the city of the water-power proposed to be obtained by this tunnel, and which doubtless might be had if the attention of capitalists and of the city authorities were properly directed in regard to this important matter. We have heard much talk about providing extensive and beautiful parks, which it is supposed would be of great benefit to Louisville. To these we have no objection. One or two such parks would be well enough, perhaps; but a dozen parks would not contribute as much to the building up of our city as would the proper development and use of the ample water-power at our command. The suggestion of "W.," of having surveys and estimates made at once by competent engineers is well timed, and should be heeded by the City Council. It would be wise to offer a premium of eighteen hundred or two thousand dollars for the best paper within a given time on the subject under investigation. Such an offer would induce those best qualified for investigations of the sort to turn their attention to the matter, and would bring in review every plan that has been or may be suggested, together with all the facts and arguments pro and con in each case. It is important before undertaking any great work that we be well advised as to the best method for accomplishing it.

On the subject of the water-power of the falls, we ought to hear and consider all suggestions, and then select whatever is best. But to return to your correspondent, "W.," who may be [illegible] from him, or others. First, as to the volume of water that would be required in the tunnel, supposing that [illegible] for seventy-five or one hundred factories, of one hundred horse power as the average. Second, as to the length of the tunnel, and probable cost of the work. Third, as to the revenue to accrue to the city, or a company, from the capital invested. We ought to avail ourselves without delay of the fine water-power we possess. What other city would have neglected it so long as we have?

The apathy which has existed on this subject has often been a matter of astonishment to intelligent strangers on coming to our city and taking a survey of its natural advantages. Let us wake up at once to the importance of the matter. Better late than never. The whole subject should be thoroughly ventilated through the press, and otherwise. Our city fathers should not think it unbecoming in them to evince some interest on the subject, while casting about for the best means for promoting the improvement and growth of the city.

J. C.

☞ Messrs. Boucicault, Byron, Robertson, and other dramatists have made arrangements by which their pieces will be played first in the United States, in order to secure the American copyright. Under existing laws this would seem to vitiate the English copyright, but that point they are prepared to contest in the courts.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1869.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL!

THE LEADING PAPER.

And Very Best Advertising Medium in the Southwest.

With the Largest and Most Widely Diffused Circulation West of New York.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 75 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk—in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[*Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.*]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, and "Local Notices" 20 cents per line each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Business is brisk in Maysville.

Ice one and a fourth inches thick formed at Maysville Friday night.

Two hundred houses were built in Lexington in 1868.

Fayette farmers are offering as high as $20 per acre rent for good hemp land.

Shelby Mann was nominated Assessor of Lexington by the Democrats on Saturday night.

Robert Brown was badly hurt at Maysville Friday by several barrels of pork rolling over him.

The magistrates of Lexington want the Legislature to give them concurrent jurisdiction with the city court in misdemeanor cases.

A chicken hawk was killed near Irvin last week which measured four feet five inches from tip to tip of its wings.

The reason why so many Kentucky turkeys are going to Boston is, that they are worth there from 23 to 25 cents per pound.

The proposition to take stock in the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad by Larue county has been defeated by about 20 votes.

The Lexington Statesman learns that a subscription has been started in Madison county to buy and present to Mrs. John C. Breckinridge a residence.

Mr. L. A. Welch, late of the Maysville Bulletin, contemplates starting a new Democratic paper in Maysville, and will issue the first number about the 1st of March next.

A meeting of the Republican State Committee will be held in Lexington to-day for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding a State convention to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer.

Obstructions were placed on the track of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Colesburg, yesterday morning, but were fortunately discovered in time to prevent a serious disaster.

The Judge of the Circuit Court of Hardin county has issued a rule against the magistrates of that county to show why they shall not be compelled to erect good and sufficient buildings for the county officers.

On Tuesday night of last week, W. E. Wade, Esq., of Glasgow, ran away with the daughter of Judge Bowles, of that place, and proceeded to Nashville, where they were united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

Regent Bowman has secured the services of Professor George W. Strange, a graduate of the University of Virginia, and afterward teacher in the Richmond College, for the chair of Mathematics and Physical Science in the Agricultural College of Kentucky University.

A number of the citizens of Foster, in Bracken county, have published a card expressing satisfaction with the course of A. J. Markley as their Representative in the Kentucky General Assembly, and requesting him to be a candidate for re-election.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Atlanta is going to build a new market-house.

Mobile is to have a wagon and plow factory.

The State of Virginia has paid $529,000 of the interest on her debt.

Water Valley, Miss., rejoices in an efficient police force.

An heiress has been discovered in the Richmond, Va., almshouse.

The Columbus (Miss.) Sentinel has been revived.

Cane planting in St. Mary's parish (La.) is greatly retarded by the inclement weather.

The paper published in Coahoma county, Miss., says that one thousand laborers are wanted in that county.

The Catholic ladies of Macon, Georgia, intend to hold a fair soon, to which Father Ryan will lend the aid of his talents and presence.

The board of directors of the American Fibre Company have resolved to establish works in Norfolk and Richmond, Va.

The Charleston, S. C., News says: "We are authorized to announce the withdrawal of the name of General Wade Hampton as a candidate for the office of President of the South Carolina Railroad Company."

The Okalona, Miss., News tells that Mr. Hares of that place has knocked velocipedes, wagons and locomotives out of existence by the invention of a self-propeller that runs fifteen miles an hour over ordinary roads. The machine has been patented.

The man arrested at Fayetteville, Tenn., a few days ago, charged with being a Kuklux, has been released. It transpired during the trial that his name was Henry Rice; that he was a native of Denmark, a sleight-of-hand performer, portrait painter, and a roving, rambling whisky tank generally.

Mr. Cleghorn, one of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of dishonesty against Bullock, publishes in the Atlanta Constitution a statement to the effect that Bullock himself, without authority, had the dispatch sent over the country asking for a suspension of public opinion.

When the case of the negro clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham county, Georgia, was called on Thursday last, the counsel for the negro withdrew the demurrer upon which the issue as to his eligibility to office was to be tried, and rested his case upon the plea that he was not a negro.

During the past week a little child of Capt. Levin Rowland, of Somerset county, Md., was badly burned by becoming overwhelmed by the flames in a sedge field. It seems that the father had gone out to set fire to the sedge preparatory to plowing; and, unobserved, the little child, not suspecting danger, followed him out, and was soon enveloped in the flames.

Major John D. Myrick died in the Lunatic Asylum at Staunton, Va., last week. Previous to the war he was engaged largely in mercantile operations in Norfolk. At the outbreak of hostilities he raised and equipped a company. Afterward he was transferred to Gen. Loring's staff, in which position he served with much distinction.

Two young men, students of Washington College, Lexington, Va., got on a "spree," a few days ago, paraded the streets with pistols, and behaved in a very disorderly manner. A colored man snatched a pistol from one of them, when he was fired upon and slightly wounded. Upon being informed of what they had done, they decamped, and the next day were expelled from the college.

A few days since, Miss Penelope Tyler died at Forrest Hill, near Aldie, in Loudon county, Va., at the very advanced age of ninety-nine years. She was a daughter of John Tyler, deceased, and was the last relict of six maiden sisters, all of whom attained a ripe old age; and what is a little singular, all of them lived and died in the same house in which they were born. It would be hard to find a similar instance of such unbroken domestic union and longevity.

Since the bankrupt law went into operation in Virginia, 4,298 persons have availed themselves of its provisions, at a cost to each of $160, making a grand total of $687,680. This vast sum, derived from people unable to pay their debts, goes in equitable portions to some of the officers of the United States Court at Richmond, the Register in Bankruptcy (a Mr. Bond), the U. S. Marshal, and one or two Radical newspapers of limited circulation, and no influence, the peculiar pabulum furnished from this prolific source being the only means of subsistence of the latter.

The Aberdeen (Miss.) Examiner says: "Several days ago the boys were having a fox chace on Whitfield's lower place. An old fox hound in the lead was close on the fox, and, when nearing the river bank, they both disappeared. Investigation disclosed a hole, which was at once entered by the rest of the pack as they came up, and the hunters were considerably puzzled as to what to do next. Suddenly, to the amazement of the whole party, the fox, the old hound, and the whole pack, emerged from the earth, at the foot of a tree on the opposite side of the river, and kept on their way. This disclosed the existence of a tunnel under the Tombigbee."

About ten days ago a girl about thirteen years of age, named Mattie Wood, mysteriously disappeared from her home, near Arnoldton, Va., and it was supposed that she had been outraged and murdered by a worthless negro who disappeared at the same time. The authorities have been on the track of the negro ever since, and, on Tuesday night of last week, he was arrested about forty miles from the scene of the imagined tragedy, near the North Carolina line. When overhauled, the girl was with him, and we understand the negro claims that they have been married. The negro is now on trial upon the charge of abduction. They have a speedier if not better way of disposing of such cases in Tennessee.

Andrew Johnson and the Governorship of Tennessee.

It is now fully understood between President Johnson and the Democracy of Tennessee that he is to be their next candidate for the Governorship of that State. We are gratified with the arrangement. Mr. Johnson, to be sure, is not to our minds a model Democrat; he has, in our opinion, erred not unfrequently, and, in some instances, gravely and even grievously; he has, we think, exhibited faults both positive and negative; but on the whole we regard him as having, since his accession to the Presidency, deserved well of the country and established an unquestionable claim to no small measure of its confidence and regard. Few men, situated as he has been, would have done better than he has done. For, be it remembered, great and peculiar have been the disadvantages against which he has had to struggle. Cast off and denounced almost universally by those that elected him to the Vice-Presidency, and taken up and sustained but partially by those who opposed him, he has labored under difficulties that seemed to render any very high degree of success utterly impossible.

And yet President Johnson has done well. Without showing himself fully equal to every exigency, he has stood up where nine-tenths of our public men, withstood as he has been, would have faltered and sunk down. He has breathed defiance where most men, situated like him, would have sought only to avoid responsibility. He has delivered formidable blows where most persons would have studied only to avoid them. He has inspired terror where a majority of even the most famed of our statesmen and politicians would only have felt it. He has in many cases bravely guarded the public interests where others would have been more than satisfied to guard their own. He has marched boldly up in the face of perils when he might have passed around them. And even the most malignant of his enemies can hardly hesitate to admit that he has in no instance exposed himself to charges of venality and corruption—whilst such charges against thousands of our public men have filled the air, none have alighted upon him. With multitudes of opportunities to enrich himself, he has been content to remain poor. With every chance to put money in his purse, he has preferred simplicity and virtue to ostentation and affluence. Having at all times the choice of floating with the tide, he has often withstood it and dashed it fearlessly and vigorously aside.

Such is the man, who, retiring from the first office in the nation, goes back to his native State as a candidate for her chief magistracy. There is no doubt of his being the very strongest candidate that could be taken from among the Tennessee Democracy. His personal and political strength in that State has been oftener and more satisfactorily tested than that of any other man. Always selected as the champion of that party and generally against competitors of transcendent power and ability, he has never been defeated. He has never been a candidate for any office in Tennessee without being elected. Again and again and again the grand old Whig party of that State pitted against him its strongest and most eloquent man, but always in vain. In not even a single instance was he ever known to be worsted upon the arena where intellect encountered intellect and mind grappled with mind. The fertility of his mental resources seldom failed him. The greater the demand upon his strength, the more abundant generally was the supply. He scarcely ever drew upon his own powers a draft that they did not honor. He seemed not to know the full measure of his might until called on to put it forth. Desperate indeed, terribly desperate, will be the efforts of the Radicals throughout the country to strike him down in the coming Tennessee campaign, but we have confidence that his old fortunes will still attend him. At any rate, if he shall fall, the earth will resound with the crash of his heavy armor.

☞ In the Senate to-day a resolution pledging the members of both houses of the General Assembly to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court as to the right of negroes to hold office was defeated.

A motion to concur with the House in its resolution referring the eligibility of negroes to the Supreme Court was adopted—19 to 12.—[Atlanta Telegraph.

What are we to believe? What to disbelieve? The first of the preceding paragraphs says that the Georgia Senate on the 8th *rejected* the resolution to refer to the Supreme Court the question of the right of negroes to hold office in the Legislature, and the second tells us that the Senate *adopted* such a resolution. Did the Senate both reject and adopt? If so, which did it do *last?*

We do not see why the Georgia Legislature should trouble itself to take the initiative in regard to a judicial decision in this case. That body, having expelled the negroes that claimed seats, might, we should think, afford to rest satisfied with things just as they are. If any outsiders think that there should be a judicial decision, let them adopt means to secure one.

Congress may pass a law remanding Georgia to military rule, but we hope that the members of both Houses of the Legislature will, in spite of any such law, remain calmly and firmly in their seats, transacting their business in regular form, until ejected by the actual exercise of civil or military power.

The Levees.

We can have little patience with any movement on the part of Congress to promote, by pecuniary appropriations or other means, internal improvement projects in any part of the United States so long as nothing is done by the Federal Government for the repair of the levees of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, and the consequent redemption of the vast tracts of the richest and most luxuriant cotton and sugar lands now subject to overflow in those States. This is a matter that imperatively demands, that demands more imperatively than almost any other, the Government's first and most earnest attention. The Government, in refusing or neglecting to attend to it, scandalously disregards the great interests of the country as a whole as well as the peculiar interests of the great States regarded as immediately concerned. The true motive is a malicious and vindictive one. The object is to leave the great Southern States to suffer all the horrors of desolation on account of their supposed or presumed opposition to the tyranny of the Radical party. It is reported, on what seems good authority, that even General Grant has avowed this policy as a proper and justifiable one, but we venture to hope less unworthy things of him.

☞ General Grant is said to be earnestly engaged in an attempt to harmonize his quarreling friends in New York. But he doesn't understand the business. He goes about it awkwardly. He is deplorably deficient in tact. He makes things worse and not better. He loses his patience, and, in losing that, loses everything. He is a poor pattern of a peace-maker. He is too fond of moving immediately upon folks' works.

Fremont and Humbug.

Gen. Fremont's friends have published and otherwise given out that he has made arrangements with French capitalists for obtaining from them ten millions of dollars in money, railroad iron, &c., to construct a Southern railroad through Texas to the Pacific Ocean. Of course this is all humbug, the object of it being to obtain for Fremont the appointment of Minister to France, in which position, it is alleged, he would be favorably situated for the carrying out of his great undertaking. But his project doesn't seem to be working well. His name is associated in men's minds with imposition, imposture, hoax, cheat, &c., and it is not likely ever to be associated with anything better. He is a lion in promise, but less than a mouse in performance. It is said that Gen. Grant has been approached upon the subject of Fremont's appointment to France, and that he refuses even to take it into consideration or to listen respectfully to the bare mention of it. Fremont's mighty preparations in St. Louis for a terrible campaign after his disgraceful appointment in 1861 by President Lincoln as Major General constituted perhaps the most ludicrous passage in the whole history of the war, and certainly one of the most wretched. They would have set the world to laughing if they had been less deplorable in their consequences.

Vinnie Ream.

The editor of the Detroit Post and the rest of the old grannies of the Radical press, including Mrs. Swisshelm, keep up their attacks upon Miss Vinnie Ream, the young sculptor employed by Congress upon the statue of Mr. Lincoln. Last week Miss R. asked the payment of $5,000 due to her upon contract, and the blackguards even made *that* a pretext for assailing her. Now their whole enmity, so far as any one can learn, arises from the fact that she declined to electioneer in the impeachment case. The Detroit Post wants to know for what sum Miss Ream will consent to release Congress from its contract. The editor had better consider that Congress, if it has made a bad contract, if it has preposterously bargained away the public money, is at least a Radical body, a body belonging to his own party. Every word that he utters in disparagement and condemnation of the bargain is a word in disparagement and condemnation of the highest Radical body in the land. If the Radical Congress has shown that it hasn't sense enough or honesty enough to take care of the public interests in a contract with an unsophisticated young girl, the Radical Congress had better hide its head in a coal-hole.

The Radical Swindle in Tennessee.

It is said that some of the leading Radicals of the Tennessee Legislature, implicated in the School Fund swindle, are threatening the life of the individual who exposed the infamous transaction. But we do not see how they can hope to accomplish anything by killing him now that he has done his work. It seems to us that they can achieve nothing thereby but revenge, and for that they might have to swing gracefully upon the winds of heaven. If they had been smart they would probably have done their killing two or three weeks ago. It is scarcely more important for villains to know what to do than when to do it. All things in their season. But perhaps the Tennessee Radicals see the necessity of preventing still further developments. Two or three big black cats have been let out of the bag, but it may be several bigger and blacker ones are mewing and squalling and clawing and spitting inside of it.

☞ The large reduction effected in the Army Appropriation bill on Saturday shows that the House has earnestly taken hold of the business of retrenchment in that quarter. We hope it will be vigorously followed up in all departments. There is no lack of opportunities.—[Radical Organ.

No reduction, either large or small, was effected in the Army Appropriation bill by the House of Representatives on Saturday. That body voted for a reduction, but the vote did not constitute a reduction. The House bill remains to be acted on in the Senate, and we have no reason to expect favorable action from that body. Retrenchment bills occasionally vibrate between the two houses, to end generally in nothing. We shall believe in Radical retrenchment when it comes, but not one moment before. We have seen Radical tricks enough.

☞ Gen. Kilpatrick is still lecturing at the North upon Gen. Sherman's grand march. He pretends that his chief purpose is to aid the soldiers and their families, but none of the associations that engage his services can persuade him to accept less on his private account than two hundred dollars per night, though even the half of that amount may fail to be received at the door of the house. His whole object is vilely and basely mercenary. He seeks to turn the sufferings and necessities of the wounded soldiers and widows and orphans of the war to the account of his own miserly cupidity. He deserves the scorn and contempt of every man, woman and child in the community.

☞ The appropriation for the army in the bill now before Congress is upward of $43,000,000, being eleven millions *more than last year.* The Radicals, whilst voting for a bill in the House to cut down the army expenditures, are putting the estimate of those expenditures millions upon millions higher than it ever has been. That's the way the money goes. That's the mode in which our taxes are to be reduced. That's the fashion in which we are to be relieved from our intolerable burdens.

☞ The N. Y. Times says that "what is wanted from Congress is a distinct affirmation of the inviolability of the public debt." Why is such an affirmation wanted from Congress? What would it be good for if made? If the Government has given its obligation in the shape of bonds, of what value would be the Government's announcement that the obligation is binding? Does a man ever call upon his neighbor to affirm that a note of hand signed by him is obligatory?

☞ Our special telegraphic Washington correspondent thinks it highly probable, in view of the very heavy amount of business pending in the Senate and House of Representatives, that the first session of the Forty-second Congress, commencing on the 4th of March, will extend into June. Not, we hope, unless the Forty-second shall be, as we hardly think it will, a great deal better than the Forty-first.

☞ Russia always got along well with the Alaska Indians. She never had any trouble with them. There was perfect quiet on both sides. We have owned the region a very little while, and already we have an incipient Indian war upon our hands. We may be a very great people, but we certainly seem to be a very difficult people for Indians to get along with.

☞ The Radical organs boast that General Grant, on being asked at a ball by a lady in the presence of half a dozen other ladies and as many gentlemen, to say who his cabinet members would be, respectfully *declined.* The fact is mentioned as proof of his astonishing power of reticence under difficulties.

☞ We invite the attention of all concerned, especially members of the Legislature, to the communication of "Tobacconist." He understands thoroughly the subject he writes about. The considerations that he presents in support of his views are conclusive.

☞ Members of Congress, who boast of their "humble origin," are of course proud of what they consider the contrast between their early condition and their present. But to many a mind the contrast is either not manifest at all or manifest to their present disadvantage.

☞ Very few of the Radical leaders ever enjoyed the fruits of an honest day's work in all their lives.

CITY ITEMS.

Sweet Quinine

AND PURE CHLOROFORM,

for sale at

JENKINS' DRUG STORE,

Corner Third and Walnut streets.

☞ The elegant furniture of a private residence, corner of Chestnut and Eighth streets, will be sold this morning by Mr. C. C. Spencer, at auction. This sale offers attractions rarely to be met with at an auction sale in a private house.

New Style of Druggists' Labels.

A very beautiful and new design of labels for druggists can be had at Louisville Lithographing and Engraving Company's, 75 Fourth street, Fitch & Lindsey, managers.

HEGEMAN'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Cod-liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. Its superiority over that prepared on our own seashore is shown by the numerous cures performed by it when the inferior oils had been tried without effect. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market, and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. For sale by all respectable druggists in the United States.

REMOVAL.—Dr. Gaillard's professional office and place of residence is removed to 26 West Jefferson street, bet. First and Second streets.

LOCAL NOTICES.

$3,000 Cash.

Extra opportunity to purchase a pleasant business, easily managed, and paying extraordinary large profits. Three or four young men combining can realize a fortune in five years. Address H. S. D., COURIER-JOURNAL office, real name (no agents noticed), where you will be waited upon.

☞ Z. Gibbons, late of Lexington, Ky., has opened a law office at No. 12 Center street, in this city. f5 d6

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no8 dtf

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

je17 dtf GRAVES & SON.

DIED.

LAWS—In Jefferson county, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock A. M., JAMES, husband of Levia Laws, in the 54th year of his age.

He was a faithful and trustworthy old servant. Let him rest in peace.

BRECKINRIDGE—On Tuesday, the 9th, ROBERT BRECKINRIDGE, aged 11 years, son of the late Dr R. J. Breckinridge.

His funeral will take place this day (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of A. D. Hunt, Broadway.

HUGHES—In this city, on the 9th inst., at the residence of his mother, of dropsy, JAMES HUGHES, aged 14 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, on Dumesnil street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, at 9 o'clock A. M. to day (Wednesday). Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,

oc29 d&w1y NEW YORK.

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses

300 HHDS. Common to Strictly Choice New Orleans Sugars.
100 hhds. Prime Demarara Sugar.
100 hhds. Strictly Choice Demarara Sugar.
300 bbls. Lovering's Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars.
300 boxes White Havana Sugar.
300 pockets Choice Java Coffee.
500 bags Roasting Rio Coffee.
1,500 bags Fair to Good Rio Coffee.
1,500 bags Prime to Choice Rio Coffee.
300 bbls. Choice New Orleans Molasses.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,

fe10 d30 34 Fourth street.

Notice to Contractors.

THE undersigned, commissioners appointed by the Carroll County Court to let out and superintend the construction of a bridge across McCool's creek, in said county, will let the contract to the lowest bidder, at the Court-house in Carrollton, Ky., on the first Monday in March, 1869. The superstructure to be of wrought iron and the substructure of iron or rubble masonry. The foundations to be made of piling or timber work. Length of superstructure 150 feet, two principal piers, 40 feet high, main span 80 feet. The contract to be completed by the 1st of September, 1869. Payment for said work to be made in county bonds, drawing 8 per cent. interest, payable annually, and the principal payable at any time within six years at the option of the County Court. The party obtaining the contract will be required to execute bond for the faithful performance of his agreement. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Parties desiring specifications or further information can address L. B. Wilson, Carrollton, Ky.

H. WISE,
A. McCANN,
L. B. WILSON,
W. CRAIG,
Commissioners.

fe10 d1Feb17d1*

Cincinnati Enquirer copy 3t in daily once a week and send marked copy of paper to advertiser.

Louisville Standard Scale Works.

RANKIN, FRIES & CO.

(Successors to Rankin & Bro. and Nelson & Davis),

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Hay, Stock, Coal, Railroad, Counter, and Platform

SCALES,

BRASS & IRON BEAMS,

Steamboat, Warehouse, & all other kinds of Trucks,

AND

STORE WAGONS, SKIDS, &c.,

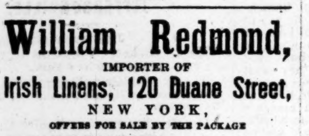
No. 89 Sixth Street,

Bet. Market & Jefferson,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Repairing of Scales and Blacksmithing promptly attended to. fe10 dod3m

Dodge's Perfect Plow



Patented Oct. 8, 1867.

THIS Plow was awarded the highest premium at the Kentucky State Fair in 1868 after two days trial in the field.

That it combines ALL the characteristics of a good plow to a higher degree of excellence than any other plow in this country is generally conceded.

Its success is unprecedented. Satisfaction is guaranteed. The price of a medium Two-horse Plow only $12—the best of steel. Remove the mold board for subsoiling.

A liberal discount to the trade.

For further particulars, cut of plow, and price list send for circular.

DODGE & BARCLAY,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

j12 d&w1awtf 61 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.

HARLOW J. PHELPS, of New Orleans. J. G. McCULLOCH, of Louisville, Ky. E. NOTT, of N. Orleans.

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO.,

Produce, Provision,

AND

General Commission

MERCHANTS,

142 Gravier street, NEW ORLEANS

d4 d3m

William Redmond,

IMPORTER OF

Irish Linens, 120 Duane Street,

NEW YORK,

OFFERS FOR SALE BY THE PACKAGE

4-4 SHIRTING LINENS;
4-4 DRAWER LINENS;
BRO. HOLLANDS; BRO. DRILLS;
CHINESE, BLOUSE, and BLAY LINENS;
BROWN and WHITE DUCKS;
SUPERFINE 2x2 LINEN CHECKS,
&c., &c.,

OF THE WELL-KNOWN MAKE OF

JAS. & ROBT. YOUNG, Ballymena.

j23 d1m

Eclipse Livery Stable,

Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth.

DAVID M. WILLIAMS. WILLIAM H. ABLE.

WILLIAMS & ABLE.

HAVING taken possession of this large stable, we are prepared to accommodate our friends and the public in all the branches of our business, viz: Livery, Forwarding, Commission, and Sale.

The personal attention of the firm will be given to all business intrusted to us. Mules and Horses of the best quality will be always kept on hand for sale.

j12 d3m WILLIAMS & ABLE.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

S. ULLMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Dry Goods, Notions, and Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Have removed their extensive stock to the capacious house

No. 201 Main st., north side, between Fifth and Sixth,

Where they will be prepared to show to their old and new customers one of the largest stocks ever brought to this city, comprising everything in the Dry Goods and Fancy Goods line. Liberal inducements will be offered to the trade. Thanking their old friends and patrons for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same in the new house.

j23 d1m S. ULLMAN & CO.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

John B. Davies,

MANUFACTURER of Marine, Land, and Portable Steam Engines, Grist and Saw Mill Machinery, Tobacco, Cotton, and Hay Presses and Screws, Boiler Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper Work of all descriptions, Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings, Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.

Corner Main and Ninth Sts., Louisville, Ky.

fe6 deodtf

KENTUCKY BILLIARD PARLOR,

No. 140 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

THE finest and best-appointed Rooms in the city

m12 dlm

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND [illegible] T. is just receiving a new supply of Fall and [illegible] Goods.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Called communication of Louisville R. A. Chapter THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for work in M. E. M. and R. A. Degree.

By order of WM. RYAN, H. P.

Attention, Republican Soldiers.

THERE will be a meeting of the Republican Soldiers' Association in the County Court Room, in this city, at 7 o'clock P. M., the 10th of February, 1869. Let every Union soldier attend. It will save trouble if every one who wishes to join the association on that occasion will write down his name, rank, company, and regiment, and present residence, and hand it to the Secretary as soon as he arrive, or to me at any time before the meeting.

J. H. WARD,

fe6 d4d Chairman Com. 5th Cong. District.

Western Financial Corporation,

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 1, 1869.

THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held on Monday, the 15th inst., to elect nine directors for the ensuing year, also to vote upon the amendment to the charter of this Bank.

fe2 d10 JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.

APRIL ELECTION.

CITY AUDITOR.

JOHN M. O'NEAL is a candidate for City Auditor. j31 d1m*

H. D. MATHIS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election, subject to the action of a Democratic convention, should one be called. ja29 d6

STREET INSPECTOR.

JAMES APPLEGATE is a candidate for Street Inspector, Western District. fe10 dte*

MIKE DIETZ is a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Inspector (E. D.) at the ensuing April election. fe4 dte

J. H. NICHOLSON, S. B. NICHOLSON.

Formerly with the Louisville Journal.

NICHOLSON & BRO.,

Newspaper Advertising

Agents and Publishers,

Is your business kept before the public?

If so, judicious advertising will insure success.

Advertisements will be received for all Newspapers.

All the leading Newspapers kept on file.

Advertisements written and notices secured.

Specimen papers, with rates of advertising, furnished.

The Newspapers pay the Agents' commission

Advertisers will save TIME and MONEY by sending their orders to us.

Especial attention given to orders for Southern and Western papers.

Every description of Printing and Publishing done well and promptly at New York prices.

Orders from business men especially solicited.

OFFICE IN MASONIC BANK BUILDING,

No. 129 Main street, near Fourth,

fe9 d6 LOUISVILLE, KY.

SADDLERY WHOLESALE & RETAIL

JOHN REID, 190 Main street, CINCINNATI, O., has for sale a large assortment of Plantation, Plow, and Wagon Harness, and an extensive assortment of Saddles, Collars, &c., suitable for the Southern and Western markets. Selling cheap for cash.

fe7 d21&w8

Great Bargains

—AT—

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ FOURTH STREET.

1,000 yards Embroidered Jaconet Bands;
1,000 yards Embroidered Jaconet Insertions;
500 Corsets with whalebone from $1 to $4;
Alexandre Kid Gloves $1 50.
Darned Reviere in great variety;
Embr'd Bands and Sleeves, 75c to $1.

Also, to close out,

500 Embroidered Double Bands;
1,000 Colored Embroidered Skirt Bands,

At less than importers' prices, at

fe7 d6 CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.

J. M. KELLER, M. D.,

OFFICE, 160 Jefferson, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts. Residence, 66 Chestnut, between Second and Third. fe5 d6*

JAS. R. GOLLADAY'S

Twentieth

GIFT ENTERPRISE

PADUCAH, Ky., February 22, 1869. 7,000 tickets, and every one a prize! No blanks! Tickets can be had at W. Scott Glore's bookstore, Louisville, and at my bookstore, in Bowling Green, Ky., bookstores at Paducah, and of local agents throughout the country, or by mail, inclosing $1 for a single ticket, or six tickets for $5.

EXTRA

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Five hundred dollars in Greenbacks	$500
Henry Smith's fine Saddle and Harness Horse (has taken $800 in premiums)	500
Open Buggy	200
Lady's Hunting-case Diamond Watch	100
Lady's Gold Watch and Chain	100
Fine Rep Silk Dress Pattern	75
Suit Clothes, made to order	100
Set of Furniture	150
Sewing Machine (Wheeler & Wilson's)	85
Silk Dress	50
Silk Dress	40
Fine Double-barreled Shot Gun	50
Stub-twist Rifle	75
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine	75
$100, payable in tickets next drawing	100

30 Watches from $20 to $60; 10 Poplin Dress Patterns, worth from $20 to $40; 10 pair of heavy Blankets at $14 each; 10 fine Coverlets at $15 each; and a number of other prizes, consisting of Books, Dry Goods, Musical Instruments, Jewelry, etc.

For orders by mail address

J. R. GOLLADAY,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Periodicals, Musical Instruments and Sheet Music,

fe8 d1aw4d&w1 Bowling Green, Ky.

WOODCOCK BOURBON

Pure Copper Whisky.

WOODCOCK BOURBON

DORN BARKHOUSE & CO.

Jefferson Co. Ky.

WE offer to the trade our large stock of copper-distilled whiskies, new and old, in bond or tax paid, at the lowest market prices.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.,

fe3 deod3m No. 3 Main street.

JOHN WALLACE,

THE patentee of the celebrated Fire-Grate, has removed his office to that of Muldoon, Bullett & Co., south side of Green street, between Third and Fourth. Practical mechanics always prepared to set his patent grates. fe3 eod6*

Louisville Lithograph

—AND—

ENGRAVING CO.,

75 Fourth St., Near Main.

OTTO STARCK, Sup't Art Department. G. ROCKERT, Sup't Eng. Department.

FITCH & LINDSEY, Managers.

NOTES, Checks, Bill Heads, Cards, Maps, &c., executed promptly and by very superior workmen.

fe2 dtf

NOTICE.

J. H. COLSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Fancy Goods,

Gents' and Ladies' Underwear,

Trimmings, Corsets, Worsteds, Brushes, Combs, &c.,

NO. 165 FOURTH ST.,

Between Green and Walnut, Bamberger & Bloom Block. fe5 deod3m

PIANOS!

FROM the great factories of Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Son, Ernest Gabler, C. Kurtzmann, and others, at great bargains, at the warerooms of sole Southwestern Agent, D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

ORGANS.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's American and Conservatory Organs are the best reed instruments manufactured; finished in forty different styles for the parlor, churches, school rooms and lodges. Prices very low for cash, or part cash and monthly installments. D. P. FAULDS, Sole Wholesale and Retail Agent for the Southwest, 70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL GOODS of every description, imported monthly and for sale, at wholesale or retail, at the lowest Eastern prices, by D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main street, between Second and Third. j31 dtf

Iron Fronts,	Country Hollow Ware,
Cornices,	Dog Irons,
Sky Lights,	Wagon Boxes,
Window Caps,	Sash Weights,
Balconies,	Pipe,
Verandahs,	Pavement Gutters,
Railings,	Jobbing Work,

Manufactured and for sale by

SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRYAN,

Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut.

j29 eod1m

Valentines

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!

$20 Lots for	$10 00
15 Lots for	7 50
10 Lots for	5 00
5 Lots for	2 50

SEND your orders to

JOHN W. CLARKE,

133 Fourth street.

N. B.—Fine Stationery, with initials stamped. Visiting Cards, &c. j28 d10

B. B. MASON. ALEX HUNTER. W. A. DUCKWALL.

B. B. MASON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers

PITTSBURG COAL

AND

Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe.

OFFICE—125 THIRD STREET.

East side, between Jefferson and Green streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Particular attention given to orders by Railroad or wagon. ja24 d3m

IN STORE AND FOR SALE!

650 Cases California Wine,

DIRECT from the vineyards of M. Keller, Los Angelos, California, where he makes annually 100,000 gallons of wine and brandy, from the Mission and various foreign grapes, consisting of Maderio, Sherry, Angelica, Muscatel, White Port, Wine and Brandy Bitters, Grape Brandy, equal to the imported. Orders received at our office, 27 East Main street, where we will keep constantly on hand a full stock of above brands of wine. Guaranteed pure.

C. F. MOORMAN & CO.,

de29 d2m 27 East Main street, Louisville, Ky.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals to Lay Water and Gas Pipes, Etc.

BIDS to lay the water and gas pipes in the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, according to the specifications open for inspection at the Asylum, on south side of Jefferson street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, will be received by Stephen Schmidt, President, at Davis & Green's wholesale shoe store, 248 Main street, up to the 22d of February next.

STEPHEN SCHMIDT, Pres't.

f9 d8* PH. LEONHARD, Sec'y.

Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M. on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20th, 1869, to October 20th, 1869, inclusive, viz:

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Sioux City to Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1st and August 31st. Bidders will state, however, the rate, (separately for each month from March 20th to October 20th inclusive, the date of starting, to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points to the several points of destination above named, as follows:

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government.

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, &c., (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in event of failure by water: and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor: and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet water; and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 139 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Ill., to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified, are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposal, can be had by application to this office, at the offices of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brig. Gen. Fred Myers, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A., Chicago, Ill.

Proposals for river transportation should be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster General U. S. A.

J. L. DONALDSON,

Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.,

Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Mo.

ja19 d30

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

Merchants' Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

TO the Auditor of State of Kentucky, JANUARY 1, 1869:

Amount of capital stock paid up is...$200,000 00

ASSETS AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in bank	$43,246 48
U. S. 5-20, 10-40 and 6 per cent. bonds	110,750 00
Connecticut, Michigan and other State and city bonds	54,300 00
New York city, Hartford and Boston bank stocks	88,600 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages	184,500 00
Interest accrued on same	3,245 91
Amount of actual available assets	$484,642 34

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted but not due	$12,880 44
Losses unadjusted, awaiting proofs	10,525 00
Losses resisted by the company	7,500 00
Amount required to remove all outstanding risks at 50 per cent	168,858 82
Amount of liabilities against the company, excluding capital stock	$198,914 26

As per original on file with the Auditor of State, at Frankfort, and copy with the Clerk of Jefferson County Court, at Louisville, Ky.

W. S. VERNON & CO. Agents,

fe10 d12 No. 157 West Main street.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Manhattan Life Insurance Comp'y

OF NEW YORK,

AS per Original on file with Clerk of Jefferson County Court, made to Auditor of Kentucky, December 31, 1868:

Receipts during the year 1868	$2,365,310 29
Disbursements during the year 1868	1,180,753 65
Assets	5,397,537 50

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS.

Smallest ratio of mortality.
Expenses less than any cash company.
Liberal modes of payments of premiums.
Insurers receive the largest bonus ever given.
Dividends made annually on all participating policies.
All kinds of nonforfeiting life and endowment policies issued.
Policies incontestible.
All endowment policies and the nonforfeiting life policies nonforfeitable after one payment.

The following are examples of the operations of the last dividends:

Policies Issued in 1855, Only 4 Years Ago.

Age at issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium paid.	Added to policy.	Total am't policy.
40	$10,000	$1,280	$3 572	$13,572
35	8,000	1,032	2,348	10,348
30	7,500	708	2,703	10,208
25	7,000	571	2,505	9,505

This is an entirely new plan, giving insurers the largest return ever made by any company in the same period. ATWOOD, WAGGENER & CO., Agts.,

fe9 d12 Office 111 Main street.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ENTERPRISE

Fire and Marine Insurance Comp'y,

On the 31st Day of December, 1868,

MADE to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate agencies of foreign insurance companies," approved 3d March, 1856:

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the company is Enterprise Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and is located at Cincinnati, Ohio.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its capital stock is	$1,000,000
The amount of capital stock paid up is	220,000

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in course of transmission from agents		$118,347 77
Real estate unincumbered		155,130 69
Debts due the company secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, worth 100 to 500 per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying		44,948 87
Debts due the company, otherwise secured, per vouchers accompanying		870,909 48
Debts due the company for premiums		25,507 01
The bonds and stocks owned by the company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:		
U. S. 5-20 bonds	$40,000 00	43,850 00
U. S. 10-40 bonds	60,000 00	63,375 00
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	20,000 00	14,300 00
Cincinnati wrecking boat stock	4,000 00	3,500 00
Total assets of the company		$1,337,208 82

LIABILITIES.

The amount of liabilities due and not due to banks and other creditors	None
Losses adjusted and due	None
Losses adjusted and not due	$44,904 55
Losses unadjusted	37,000 00
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	24,327 12
All other claims against the company	1,379 59
Total liabilities	$107,631 26

fe9 d12 ATWOOD & NICHOLAS, Agents.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

International Insurance Company,

—OF THE—

City of New York,

On the 31st Day of December, 1868.

THE name of the company is "International Insurance Company." It is located in the city of New York.

The amount of its capital stock is		$500,000
The amount of its capital stock paid up is		500,000
The assets of the company are as follows:		
Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons		$37,438 32
Real estate unincumbered		None
Bonds owned by the company, to-wit:		
U. S 5-20 bonds, par value	$526,500	
U. S 10-40 bonds, par value	104,000	
U. S. 6 per cent. 30-year bonds	215, 00	
Virginia State bonds	37,100	
New York county bonds	8,500	
	$891,100	
Market value		903,432 50
Loans on bonds and mortgages, being the first lien on unincumbered real estate, worth double the amount loaned		8,000 00
Debts otherwise secured		192,880 80
Debts for premiums		21,892 99
All other securities		14,433 93
Total assets		$1,177,492 74

LIABILITIES.

Amounts due or not due to banks or other creditors	None
Losses adjusted and due	None
Losses adjusted and not due	None
Losses adjusted and losses in suspense, awaiting further proof	155,797 90
All other claims against the company	19,888 10
Total liabilities	$175,686 00

fe9 d12 ATWOOD & NICHOLAS, Agents.

Statement of the Condition of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., on 1st of January, 1869.

ASSETS AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in bank	$36,108 50
United States 5-20 bonds	71,500 00
Connecticut and other State bonds	25,000 00
New York City and other bank stocks	129,483 00
Chicago, Cincinnati, & other railroad bonds	80,520 00
	$342,618 50

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted awaiting proofs	$6,460 00

As per original on file with Clerk of Jefferson County Court.

W. S. VERNON & CO., Agents,

fe6 d4 No. 157 West Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,500 barrels "Beargrass Distillery" Copper Whisky

FOR sale at said distillery. We are ready to make contracts for No. 1 corn, deliverable at said distillery.

fe9 d6&w4 SCHULTHESS & CO., Proprietors.

N. O. Sugar.

150 HHDS fully fair to prime in store and for sale by TODD & RICHARDSON, fe9 d3 Nos. 107 and 109 Main st.

Cotton Yarns.

100 BAGS Eagle Mill. Nos. 500, 600, 700, in store and for sale by fe9 d3 TODD & RICHARDSON.

The Largest Commission Paid to Agents

TO solicit orders for the Crystal Door-plate. For particulars address CLARK ARNOLD, fe9 d5 Box 284, Owensboro, Ky.

Notice to Cellar Diggers.

PROPOSALS will be received until FRIDAY, the 12th inst., for digging a cellar on Fourth street. Size, 45x130, and about 9 feet deep. For further information, call at building ground, west side Fourth st., between Green and Walnut.

fe7 dtf D. G. PARR.

Removal.

L. ALEMAÑNI has removed his Hair Store to 311 Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, east side. fe5 d6

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN SECURITY BANK, LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2, 1869.

IN consequence of the incessant and urgent demand of many parties who desire to become holders of stock in the German Security Bank, the Board of Directors have determined to avail themselves of a portion of their chartered privileges and increase the capital stock of said bank five hundred shares, or fifty thousand dollars. Subscription books for this purpose will be opened at the office of the bank from the 4th to the 20th of the present month, both days inclusive, when subscriptions can be made, and will be received in accordance with the terms and regulations as adopted by the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board.

fe4 dtfe20 J. S. BARRET, Cashier.

Caution.

TO guard against any further misrepresentations, we would inform our friends and the public in general that we have not been engaged in business on Fourth street since August 16, 1866, but are holding forth at No. 96 MARKET STREET, between Third and Fourth, south side, where we shall be pleased to see our friends. J. DOLFINGER & CO.,

j24 deod1m Dealers in China, Glass, & Queensware.

Potatoes, &c.

500 BBLS choice Michigan R. potatoes;
1,000 bbls Northern Peachblow "
200 bbls Goodrich "
50 bbls White Sprouts;
10,000 lbs dried peaches and apples;
50 bbls choice green apples;

In store and for sale by C. H. HEWITT & CO., j15 deod1m 95 West Main, bet. Third & Fourth sts.

Removal.

DOCTOR JOHN B. RICHARDSON has removed his office from No. 153 Third street, opposite the postoffice, to No. 271 north side Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, "Bainbridge's row." j19 eod1m

Cannel Coal!

WE have just received a stock of the best Cannel Coal, which we offer for sale at the lowest market price; also, a large stock of the best Pittsburg Coal. Orders have prompt attention.

KENNEDY & IRWIN,

fe3 d1m 104 Third street.

Seed Potatoes.

500 BBLS. Russets;
200 bbls. London Ladys;
50 bbls. Pink Eyes;
150 bbls. Buck Eyes.

Just received and for sale by

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,

ja31 d10 38 Fourth street.

Seed Oats.

1000 BUSHELS Black Seed Oats;
3000 bushels White Seed Oats;

In store and for sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO., j31 d10 38 Fourth street.

Louisville Chancery Court.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 21, 1869.

Kentucky Insurance Company vs. C. W. Osburn, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the aforesaid Company that the time of receiving proof of their claims has been extended to March 1, 1869.

All persons having claims against said company will produce them, properly proven, on or before the said March 1, 1869.

By order of the Chancellor.

J. W. BATCHELOR,

j22 d&wtd Receiver Ky. Ins. Co.

Removal.

J. H. RYAN & STARS, dealers in leather and shoe findings, have removed from No. 37 Fourth st. to No. 255 north side Main st., one door below corner Seventh. fe3 d14&w4

Who Wants Money?

HAVING a considerable amount of spare capital, I wish to purchase first mortgage or lien debts in sums not less than $1,000. Address Drawer No. 54 Louisville P. O., stating amount, description of property, book and page of record of mortgage, and discount offered.

P. S.—No applications for loans will be considered.

ja29 dtf

Silver Drips.

100 BBLS; 200 kegs, 5 and 3 gallon; In store and for sale by ja28 dtf MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, and Nails.

240 HHDS fair to choice Louisiana sugar;
350 bbls prime and choice " molasses;
1,000 bags fair to choice Rio coffee;
50 bags Laguayra "
1,000 kegs nails;

In store and arriving and for sale by j21 d3m GLAZEBROOK, GRINSTEAD, & CO.

Nails.

2,500 KEGS assorted in store and arriving and for sale by j10 dtf MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

Coffee.

1,000 BAGS in store and arriving, from fair to choice, for sale by ja3 MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

Sugar and Molasses.

325 BBLS. New Orleans Molasses, from fair to choice;
165 hhds New Orleans Sugar, from fair to choice;

Received by steamers Indiana, Richmond, and railroad, and for sale by j.3 MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

Refined Sugar.

500 BBLS. Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated
150 bbls. A;
150 bbls. B;
150 bbls Extra C;

In store and for sale by ja3 MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

HORSE-SHOEING.

HORSES sent to my shop will receive prompt attention from skillful workmen.

Shop on First street, between Jefferson and Market.

my15 dtf JOHN RUDD.

SPRING WAGONS.

KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture for sale all kinds of Spring Wagons. Also Wagon Wood Works for sale and made to order.

L. SPIES,

ja28 d3m* No. 332 Main st., bet. Clay & Shelby.

Gas for Country Houses

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.

KENTUCKY

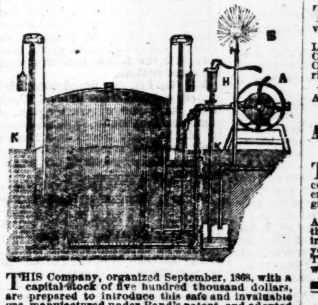
Pneumatic Gas Company!

DIRECTORS:

James A. Miller, President; Jacob L. Smyser, V. Pres

James H. Clark Sec'y; Marcus A. Finch, G. Sup.

James S. Lithgow.



THIS Company, organized September, 1868, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, are prepared to introduce this safe and invaluable gas, manufactured under Rand's patent, and adopted by the Metropolitan Gas Company of New York City, into general use for lighting private houses, public and private institutions, towns, cities, etc.

The absolute safety and great economy of Pneumatic Gas over all other kinds of light is no longer a question, and no one who will investigate the subject will hesitate a moment to order its immediate introduction into their country homes or public or private institutions under their management. For full descriptions and particulars relating to this gas address Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company, No. 306 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

As an evidence of the reliability and standing of the gentlemen composing and managing this company, we refer to V. McKnight, President Bank of Kentucky; C. Tilden, President Bank of Louisville; H. D. Newcomb, President Louisville Financial Corporation; D. S. Benedict, President Commercial Bank; James Bridgeford, President Second National Bank; L. L. Warren, President Tobacco Bank; H. B. Hill, Cashier Northern Bank; and all other bankers, merchants, and manufacturers in Louisville. j30 d1m

C. COGGESHALL,

Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

Special attention is called to my

Felt Roofing,

Which is FIRE-PROOF, much more durable than any other, and is adapted to all kinds of buildings, and takes the place of Shingles.

All persons having TIN, IRON, or METAL ROOFS will find it to their advantage to use

COGGESHALL'S ELASTIC ROOFING PAINT.

All kinds of ROOFING MATERIALS for sale.

ja9 dtf

COAL! COAL! COAL!

JOHN McCLOSKEY,..........Pittsburg.

CHAS. MILLER, Agent..........Louisville.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and other COAL, for parlor use, double screened; also cooking and steam purposes.

Office—East side Second, No. 65, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.

Coal delivered above and below the Falls and on the Cars. d30 dtf

Cecilian College,

NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.,

EXCLUSIVELY MALE.

BOARD, tuition, washing, lights, fuel, &c., per twenty weeks..........$100

EXTRA:

Stationery, Music, Modern Languages.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Webb & Co., Main street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, or Messrs. H. A. CECIL & BROS., Elizabethtown, Ky.

d31 d&16w

COAL! COAL!

FOR the best quality of PITTSBURG COAL call on O'NEAL & CO. N. W. HUGHES, Agent.

A fresh supply just received from their own mines at Pittsburg. j22 d3m

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS,

On River, between Wenzel and Cabell.

H. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Sash, Circular and Gauge Sawed Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Gum and Maple Lumber for Furniture, Weather-boarding, Shingles, Lath, Bed Slats, Pickets, Table Legs, Chair Rounds, Bannisters, Beach Backs, Broom Handles, Box Boards, &c. We have great facilities for sawing BRIDGE TIMBER, RAILWAY TIES and STRINGERS, for which we solicit orders.

mh30 dtf H. WOODS FERGUSON & CO

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

W. T. EDWARDS has this day withdrawn from the firm of Womack, Edwards & Co., to date from 1st inst. The remaining partners, Geo. W. Womack and R. H. Love, will continue the Commission business, under the firm name of Womack & Love, at No. 257 West Main street. Either of the parties will sign the firm name in settlement.

GEO. W. WOMACK,
W. T. EDWARDS,
R. H. LOVE.

Louisville, Feb. 4, 1869.

IN retiring from the firm of Womack, Edwards & Co., I return thanks to our friends and patrons, and commend Messrs. Womack & Love to the same confidence and patronage which has heretofore been extended to the house.

fe5 d6 W. T. EDWARDS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of Gans & Cardoni is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle, and those having claims against it will do likewise. Either of the partners is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. Their fine stock of monuments, vases, tablets and headstones will be sold (commencing from to-day) under cost until the 15th of next March, on which day an auction will take place for the remainder; and the entire stock must be sold out without reserve. This is an opportunity very seldom offered to those who are in want of anything in this line.

Fla. Cardoni will continue to carry on the monumental trade as heretofore, at the same place, the well-known establishment,

Cave Hill Marble Works,

next to corner of Broadway and Bardstown pike near Cave Hill.

JOHN W. GANS,
FLA. CARDONI.

ja31 dtf

Dissolution.

THE firm of Billing & Dreisbach was dissolved Jan. 1, 1869, by mutual consent, M. Billing retiring. The business will be continued by the remaining partner, who will settle the business of the late copartnership.

ja28 d10 GEORGE DREISBACH.

Copartnership Notice.

JOSEPH GLASER is admitted as a partner in the Louisville Steam Stone Works, corner Tenth and Chestnut streets, dating from the 1st day of January, 1869. The name and style of the new firm is Macdonald, Schuler & Co,

OWEN MACDONALD,
GEORGE SCHULER,
JOSEPH GLASER.

ja15 d1m

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of Hughes, Goslee & Co., to do a HOG-SLAUGHTERING, PACKING, PROVISION, and GENERAL COMMISSION business, in the city of Louisville, Ky., and respectfully solicit consignments of all articles in our line. We are prepared to make the usual advances.

WM. HUGHES,
J. W. GOSLEE,
JNO. D. TAGGART,
GEO. W. TARLETON

de10d5m&w13

MEDICAL.

WALKER'S

Tonic Bitters

WILL CURE

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.

For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe, agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed
In all the country are the best;
They have no rival far or near,
In all our spacious hemisphere.
I'm sure there fortunate concoctor
Has saved more lives than any doctor;
So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

From Mrs. Miller Stewart.

VICKSBURG, MISS., March 15, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have been much benefitted thereby. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering from Dyspepsia and General Debility.

Very truly yours,

MRS. MILLER STEWART.

From J. F. Cox, Esq.

HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 28, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs last August, I had been subject to Fever and Ague Chills, and at your suggestion I used your Tonic Bitters freely before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

Your friend, &c., J. F. COX.

From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.

ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they can not be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life.

Respectfully, &c.,

MRS. A. M. MEEKER.

LOUISVILLE, March 23, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.

C. Chamberlin,	E. L. Huffman,
Vene P. Armstrong,	A. J. Mitchell,
Miller Stewart,	C. J. Walton,
James Kennedy,	J. B. Walker,
Wm. Gay,	J. M. Duncan,
Philip Speed,	C. N. Warren,
R. L. Post,	Thomas Steele,
R. H. Crump,	O. A. Johnson,
Geo. D. Prentice,	Isham Henderson,
	Wm. E. Hughes.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a PATENT medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.

W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor,

Louisville, Ky.

WALKER'S

COCKTAIL BITTERS

Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of

COCKTAIL AND FLAVORING DRINKS

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers.

No. 25 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

☞ For sale by all dealers everywhere. ap19 d1y

LAWYERS.

R. T. DURRETT,

Attorney at Law

Office No. 11 Court Place, in Dannecker Building,

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the City, and gives special attention to the collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts and rents, and the buying and selling of real estate. fe3 dtf

E. H. McDONALD,

Attorney-at-Law,

j27d1m* Louisville, Ky. Office No. 11 Court Place.

C. M. SMITH, Attorney-at-Law, will practice in Nelson and Bullitt counties, and in the Supreme Court. Office at Bardstown, Ky.

The services of William Johnson, Esq., secured in conjunction with my own, in all cases where they are desired. ja11 deod3m

P. A. GAERTNER,

Attorney at Law

No. 35 Court Place, LOUISVILLE KY.

ALL business intrusted to me promptly attended to. j16 eodtf

THOS. L. DODD (late of Glasgow, Ky.), ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 9 Cedar street, Nashville, Tenn.

REFERENCES—Members of the Bar, Glasgow, Ky.; Louisville Merchants from the Green River country; Cooke, Settle, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Robert Marrell, Commission Merchant, New York; Hon. J. R. Barrick, Atlanta, Ga. j12 eod3m

ALBERT PIKE. ROBT. W. JOHNSON

PIKE & JOHNSON,

Attorneys, Counselors & Solicitors,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS firm will practice in the U. S. Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress or in the Departments.

The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has been long known in the highest courts of the country; and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business, during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them. se4 deodtf

B. F. Avery's Cast and Steel Plows.

Southern States Cast Plow;
Calhoun Steel Plow;
Richmond Cast Steel Plow;
Gilman's Power Sheller;
Virginia Hand or Power;
Single and Double Hand Sheller;
Empire, Telegraph, Sanford's Straw Cutter.

We have a large stock of above, which we will furnish at manufacturers' prices.

BONDURANT & TODD,

Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Sign of the BIG PLOW, LOUISVILLE, KY.

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS

LARGE STOCK FIELD SEEDS; also, Plaster, Cement, Lime, White Sand, &c.

BONDURANT & TODD.

fe7 d3

HYDRAULIC CEMENT

MANUFACTURED AND WARRANTED by J. D. BONDURANT & Co.

BLACK DIAMOND

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY,

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

A FEW more pupils can be received during the coming two months. The number limited. For particulars apply to MRS. W. B. BOLD,

f3 d3m S. W. corner Chestnut and First sts.

DeSOTO MUTUA

LIFE INSURANCE COMPA

Of St. Louis and Louisville

Louisville Office---No. 129 West Main Street, over Masonic

JAS. H. LUCAS, President, St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE EXECUTIVE BOAR

JAS. TRABUE, Chairman.	G. T. PITTMAN, General A
W. H. PITTMAN, Secretary.	H. D. NEWCOMB.
C. N. WARREN, Treasurer.	WM. TERRY,
ISAAC CALDWELL, Attorney.	J. S. LITHGOW.
R. A. ROBINSON, Auditor.	Judge H. J. STITES.

LOUISVILLE OFFICE—No. 129 MAIN STR

W. H. PITTMAN, - - - Secretary Kentucky Depart

Amount of Applications for Insurance in the DeSOTO from Citizens of Louisville in Jan'y a

$308,500 00!

Responsibility to the Assured, $300,00

All Policies Non-forfeiting.
Surplus divided among Policy-holders.
Only First-class Risks taken.
No Restriction on Travel.
Premiums Loaned only on Real Estate.
Rates as Low as Leading Companies.
The Pioneer "All Cash" Co. of the West.
Issues an Income-producing Policy.
Issues a Participating Children's Endowment

The rapidly increasing business of this HOME organization is evidence of its attractive features and the confidence it secures in every community.

GEORGE T. PITTMAN,

Agents wanted. GENERAL AG

f8 d1&Wtf

GEO. HARBISON. JOS. M ROGERS. SAM. T. TYL

HARBISON, ROGERS & C

FIRE, LIFE AND MARIN

INSURANCE AGENT

Office 138 Main St., bet. Fourth & Fifth St

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCK

Represent the following Stanch and Leading Companies:

Incorporated.	Name.		Ass
1803.	Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of London	Gold	$8,00
1810.	Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford		2,12
1853.	Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, of New York		1,75
1821.	Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, "		1,20
1825.	Howard Fire Insurance Company, "		67
1856.	Lamar Fire Insurance Company, "		55
1852.	Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, "		23
1867.	Kenton Fire Insurance Company, of Kentucky		10
1850.	Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston		3,00
			$17,72

Total Assets Nearly - - $18,000,0

From our extensive resources we are prepared to write LARGE L all classes of insurable property, at RATES AS LOW as the hazard justify.

Particular attention given to insurance on Dwellings, Stores, all cl of Merchandise, Mills, Breweries, Tanneries, Distilleries, and Manufac ing Establishments.

☞ Hull and Cargo Risks placed without extra charge.

ja20 deod10

A. C. McNEILL, Huntington, Tenn. M. H. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky. H. V. SANDE Late of Sanders & J

NcNEILL, WRIGHT, & SANDERS,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchan

No. 115 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

dec3 eodtf

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BAN

Capital, - - - - $400,000.

L L. WARREN, Prest. R. BURGE, Vice Prest. R. B. ALEXANDER, Ca

DIRECTORS.

L. L. WARREN,	R. A. ROBINSON,	BEN. J. WEBB
R. BURGE,	JOHN T. MOORE,	GEO. AINSLIE
F. S. J. RONALD	A. GLAZEBROOK,	DENNIS LONG
W. E. GLOVER,	E. A. GARDNER,	ISAAC WOLF.
	WM. LINDSAY.	

Make collections in all parts of the United States, and remit at current rates of exchange on the day of ment, and negotiate sterling bills on the most favorable terms. Allow interest on deposits in Saving partment. ja23 deo

GEO. W. BLAKEMORE, Late of Blakemore, Parker & Co. J. H. F. MAYO, Late of Richmond, Va. JAS. H. BLAKEM Of New York Ci

Blakemore, Mayo & Co.,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR

41 Broad street, New York.

J. G. DAVIS, General Soliciting Agen

Office with S. C. Long, 362 W. Main st., Louisville.

Liberal advances made and consignments respectfully solicited. ja28

MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

No. 275

North side Main, bet. Seventh and Eighth sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of NEW OR LEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES, which we offer low to the trade.

j21 d3m

C. B. PATTON. CH'S ARBE

PATTON & ARBEGUST,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hay, Grain, Flour, Whisky, and Country Produce generally,

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. [no1 d6m] No. 8 THIRD ST., LOUISVILLE, K

E. W. & L. P. KENNEDY,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

97 Main street, between Second and Third.

o19 d&wtf

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY

The Colton Dental Association, No. 154 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, west side, originated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, and, as an institution, have administered it to over 60,000 persons without an accident. Perform all operations in surgical, operative, and mechanical dentistry. Call and examine specimens.

ja3 dtf B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

J. H. BEDFORD,

DENTIST,

No. 30 Jefferson Street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. No trouble to show specimens. no1 tf dtf

DENTISTRY.

R. H. WILSON, east side of Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut, No. 157, now has the pleasure to say that he has reduced prices to the amount charged before the war, for all operations, either surgical or mechanical. fe15 deod

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. fe15 dtf

NOTICES.

Notice.

N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oc8

Last Notice to Tax-Payers.

TAX-PAYERS are hereby notified that, unless they call at the Sheriff's office and pay their State tax for 1868, damages will be added to their bills. Every delinquent has been notified, and it will be the fault of the payer if he has damages assessed to him. THIS IS THE LAST CALL.

d9 dtf J. W. DAVIS, Sheriff.

GOLD PENS.

Get the Best.

HOLLAND'S celebrated Gold Pens are the best pens made, and they are sold at much lower prices than any others of the kind. We will send any pen of this make by mail, postage paid, on receipt of list price. Send for a price list to S. H. SINGLETON, Holland's agent, No. 43 Union street, or 62 Fourth street, near Main, Louisville, Ky., or Post-office Building, Nashville, Tenn. ja25 d2m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $3 00 per line per month.

A. McBRIDE, Hardware and Cutlery, No. 7 Third street.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRYAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja29 dtf

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

BULL, G. T. & CO., Iron, Hardware, Horse and Mule Shoes, 97 E. Market st.

CEMETERIES, PARKS, and GARDENS designed and laid out. BENJ'N GROVE, 36th st. d8 d1m

DAVIS & CO., J. W., successors to Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Co., corner Ninth and Jefferson. ja30 d1m

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

HODAPP, VAL., Dealer in [illegible] bet. Fifth and Sixth streets.

HARLAN & NEWMAN,—Attorneys at Law, Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JAMES & CO, THOS., (successors to Fulton James & Co.), dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal. Office, 80 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

KINNAN, WILLIAM, manufacturer of and wholesale and retail dealer in Umbrellas, Parasols and Walking Canes, No. 133 Third street.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BARNUM & BRAHAM, proprietors, No. 91 Main st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORN, Prop's.

LANEDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LITHGOW J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets, manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Ware.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c. 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

SACKSTEDER, J. B.—House, Sign, and Steamboat Painter, No. 85 Second st., east side bet. Market and Jefferson.

WEBB, J. C. & CO., Blank Book Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books and Stationery, No. 80 Main st.

WOOD, J. C., Manufacturer and Dealer in Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, and Underwear, No. 148 West Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

YOUNG JOHN P.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, Dealer in all descriptions of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Slats, &c., 560 Fulton, above Campbell.

WANTED.

WANTED—A No. 1 WASHER and IRONER—Must come well recommended. Apply at 307 Third st., between Chestnut and Broadway. fe9 d3

WANTED—A young man, having some knowledge of book-keeping and the desire to make himself perfect, will do well to address C. C. SLIDER, this city, giving name and place of residence.

WANTED—HELP, &c.—Situations for 3 overseers, 1 bookkeeper, 1 coachman and wife, 2 good penmen, 1 porter, 2 shipping clerks; also wanted 18 partners with $500 to $20,000, good business chances; also wanted farm hands, plow-boys, &c. Merchants, hotel-keepers, farmers, &c., apply at KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—PARTNER—With a capital of $600 to $1,000, to enter into the manufacture of various articles of wood work on which there is a good profit, in a village near enough to Louisville to command that market, and to which city freights will cost nothing. To a competent person, an opportunity will be given such as is seldom if ever met with. Address S. S. JONES, at auction-rooms of S. P. Whaley & Co., Market street, near Third. fe7 deod3*

WANTED—LADY SCHOOL TEACHER in a private family. Apply to W. C. RICHARDSON, Richardson's Landing, Meade co., Ky. fe8 eod3*

WANTED—A competent local agent wanted to represent the World Mutual Life Company, in the city of Louisville, Ky. Eight canvassers wanted. Liberal terms given by applying for one week to agents. Apply at No. 132 Main street. After that time to Brown & Barfield, General Agents, Drawer 28, Lexington, Ky. Good references required. feb6 dim

WANTED—A building lot between Broadway and Kentucky and Preston and Second streets. Address WANTED, Courier-Journal office, with terms, &c. feb9 d3

WANTED—REVOLVERS—Second-hand Colt's army or navy revolvers, also Smith & Wesson cartridge revolvers, for cash, at the Exchange and Loan Office of JUL. WELLMAN, 134 Third street, between Jefferson and Green.

WANTED—DWELLING—I want a two-story brick dwelling with 5 or 6 rooms for 12 months. Persons having one can find a tenant by calling at J. W. SEATON & CO.'S, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts. fe9 d3*

WANTED—TRAVELING AGENT—Intelligent mechanic preferred. Must give good reference, and must understand something about wool carding, milling, and machinery in general. Must also be competent to transact mercantile business as a representative man. Address "Main Street," office Courier-Journal, giving references, with true name and address. f9 d7

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A confectionery or candy factory. Address P. O. Box 219. State location. fe7 d6

WANTED—300 HANDS—To work on St. Louis and I. M. R. R., opposite Columbus, Ky. Wages $3 per day, payable monthly. fe8 d16

WANTED—SITUATION—By a salesman and practical book-keeper, a situation in a wholesale house in this city. Has an extensive acquaintance in Georgia, Alabama, and West Tennessee. Is married, and can furnish best of references. Address AUGUSTA, this office. ja30 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl or man. All persons capable of service are invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. no16 dtf MILLER & CO.

WANTED—LIEN NOTES—I have purchasers for a large amount of lien notes on city property. E. D. FRYER, Real Estate Agent, 163 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom's Block. se11 dtf

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best knitting machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. fe10 dM We&Fr13

WANTED—AGENTS—Dr. Ashbaugh's "Wonder of the World" is warranted to cure rheumatism, &c. Is sold on the package system—no one is required to pay for it until fully tested. I pay good men $24 per month and a large commission to distribute these packages. Address J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa. j31 d13

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 129 Main street, near Fourth street. s4d

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ENGINE, &c.—An 80-horse power upright engine, 16¾ cylinder, 3 feet stroke, 10-foot balance wheel, in perfect order; 1 Fairbanks' platform scale, 5 tons, nearly new; 1 large cast iron corn-sheller. Address B. B. MASON & CO., No. 125 Third st., Louisville, Ky. fe10 d12

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—That splendid property on north side of Jefferson street, between First and Second, known as Beck's Hall. Lot 44½ by 204 feet, to a paved alley. Apply to J. U. Shaffer & Co., 79 Jefferson street, between Second and Third. f9 dtf

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE in a good locality. Only a small capital required. Address 204 First street. fe9 d3*

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—
91½ by 200 feet w. s. Third, near York.
100x200 e. s. Fourth, bet. York and Breckinridge.
80x200 e. s. " "
[illegible] corner Fourth and York.
[illegible] e. s. Fifth, bet. Broadway and York.
[illegible] corner York and Fifth.
[illegible] e. s. Fifth, bet. York and Breckinridge.
[illegible] corner Sixth and Lexington.
[illegible] w. s. Seventh st., bet. Breckinridge & York.
Apply to W. D. DULANEY, 272 south side Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. fe7 d6*

FOR SALE—LOTS—2 fine building sites on Fourth street; also 32x200 feet on Walnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, and 28x175 feet on Rowan and Twenty-first streets. This property can be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to E. D. FRYER, 163 Fourth st., Bamberger & Bloom block. fe7 d6

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A fine two-story brick, hall and 9 rooms, all in thorough order—location central. Also a handsome cottage (nearly new) and lot 30x200. Will sell on favorable terms. Apply to E. D. FRYER, 163 Fourth st., Bamberger & Bloom block. fe7 d6

FOR SALE—A LARGE FRAME STABLE—On leased ground. KENNEDY & IRWIN. fe6 d6

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE, well located, for sale cheap. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 150 Main street. fe5 d13

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 RETAIL DRUG STORE—Address or call on HENRY CHAMBERS & CO. ja8 dtf

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE THIRD STREET DWELLING AT PRIVATE SALE—Having purchased a home in the country, I offer for sale my residence, on the west side of Third street, near Broadway, a three-story brick dwelling, in prime order, papered and painted (grained) last year. Bath-room (hot and cold water). Gas throughout the house. New chandeliers in parlors and passage. Lot 35 feet front by 200 feet to 20-foot alley. Brick stable for three horses and carriage-house. Lot well improved with choice fruit trees and grape arbor. Possession to be given on or before 1st of March. For terms apply at auction-rooms. S. G. HENRY. j24 dtf

FOR SALE—CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS—Of the latest improvement; steam engines, shafting and pulleys. Strict attention paid to distillery work. Parties wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call at the Fulton Foundry and Machine Works, southeast corner of Floyd and Main streets, where they can get a complete outfit. JOHN E. KEYT. ja13 d3m

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A two-story brick house on Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; lot 30 feet front by 165 feet deep to alley; house contains 6 rooms, kitchen, stable, good cistern and gas all through the house; also fine fruit trees and grape arbor. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my13 dtf

FOR SALE—SAW-MILLS—Parties intending to purchase Saw-Mills, Shingle-Mills, and other Machinery will find it to their interest to call at the N. E. corner of Brook and Main streets, just above the new Galt House. ALEXANDER & BACON. o17

FOR SALE AND RENT—REAL ESTATE—BY W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. I have for sale cheap for cash, and on time, vacant lots in all parts of Louisville and Portland; also houses and lots in good locations.

Also farms in the following States: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

I have some desirable property in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and a No. 1 tavern stand in the town of Charlestown, Ind., and now doing a good trade. This is a good chance for a party who wants to start in the hotel business, and will be sold low. As Charlestown is the county-seat of Clark county, Indiana, this is a desirable place. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street. oc9 dtf

FOR SALE—BREWERY—The property known as Zoller's Brewery, situated on Portland avenue, and has a fine brewery with all the apparatus complete, and can be made one of the best lager beer breweries in the city of Louisville. This place has a large front on Portland avenue and runs back to an alley; has a good saloon fronting on Portland avenue and also two good dwelling houses, with ice house, stables and other out-houses. The saloon is doing good trade and any person taking the place can build up a good trade with Portland and the city. We propose to sell all barrels and kegs, wagons, horses, &c., to any one who may want to engage in the brewery business. This is a rare chance for an investment. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets. au29

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—Broadway, bet. First and Second streets, No. 17. House contains ten rooms, kitchen, cellar, cistern, stable, carriage and coal house. Lot 30x218 feet to a large alley. Terms easy—ten years' credit if desired. Apply to W. B. HOKE, office of English & Hoke. my17 dtf

FOR SALE—STOCK—37 shares Taylorsville Turnpike Stock. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, 4,000 lbs. of old Type, to which the attention of Founders and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office. jy16 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—AN ILLINOIS FARM—One of the best stock farms in Clay county, for $7,500—340 acres, 200 prairie, and all in cultivation, 80 in timber. The farm is divided into two [illegible] fields, one 40, two lots of 2 acres. Orchard of 1,200 peach trees, 100 apple, 100 cherry, pear, and plum trees. Barn, granary, stables, cribs, ice-house, frame dwelling, 7 rooms, hall, front and back gallery, smoke-house and milk-house. Four wells and a cistern at house. The farm is five miles from Flora. Any person wishing to see it will call on Mr. Turner, on the place, who will show it. For any information address me, at Lancaster, Ky. ELIAS FISHER. fe7 d6*

FOR SALE—A FARM of 85 acres, near Beard's Station, for sale on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months. Will sell same very cheap. For particulars apply to J. H. BEARD, Beard's Station. ja9 dtf

FOR SALE—COTTON PLANTATION—The plantation in Phillips county, Ark., on the Mississippi river, [illegible] miles below Helena, known as the Craig Place, comprising [illegible] acres, [illegible] acres cleared, with steam saw mill and gin in good order, everything needful for successfully operating the place, and a large number of negroes, being the best of the old hands, with corn, team, &c., ready for engagement under the purchaser, is ordered by the Probate Court of Phillips county to be sold at public auction on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1869, at the door of the old Clerk's office, in the city of Helena, for one-third cash in hand, and the remainder of the purchase money payable in one and two years, with ten per cent interest from day of sale. This is one of the finest plantations in the State, and offers great inducements to purchasers, as it can be put in successful operation within a few hours after the sale. The negroes on the place, desirous of remaining, are most of them able to furnish themselves for the ensuing year. ARTHUR THOMPSON, Administrator of John A. Craig, deceased, Helena, Ark. fe3 d6&w1

FOR SALE—"HAYFIELD"—That magnificent country residence of Chas. S. Tucker, Esq., five miles east of the city, between the Bardstown and Newburg roads, containing 100 acres of the finest Beargrass land, 20 acres of which is surrounded by a splendid stone fence, inclosing the most elegant and durable country residence in the State. A beautifully terraced garden; a large and handsome lawn, studded with stately forest trees; a spring of the coldest water; a milk house unsurpassed by any in the completeness of its arrangement. Servants' and gardener's houses, and in fact everything characteristic of a splendid country residence. The farm is offered for sale at a great bargain, or 35 acres, with house and garden, will be rented to a careful tenant. PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Agents, 150 Main street. j21 d&w1m

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE—And 116 Acres of Land ¼-mile from Pewee Valley station, on the L. & F. R. R., and 13¼ miles from Louisville, on the Ballardsville pike. Improvements are a good double modern style Frame Cottage—seven rooms and kitchen, good double cottage for servants, excellent barn and carriage-house and other out-buildings. The place is tastefully ornamented, and abounds in fruit of all kind adapted to this climate. Land is mostly in grass, with 20 acres woods pasture. It is a fine stock or fruit farm, embraces several fine building sites, convenient to never-failing springs of water, and high rolling ground.

Change in my business induces me to offer the above property at a bargain. Terms will be made easy. For further information apply to me on the premises, or to Messrs. Morris & Southwick, Louisville, Ky. WM. MOSES, Pewee Valley, Ky. ap15deodtf

20,000 Acres of Coal Land For Sale.

I OFFER for sale, on liberal terms, 20,000 acres of valuable coal and farming land in Fayette county, West Virginia, at the head of navigation on the Great Kanawha river, and adjacent to the line of the Ohio and Chesapeake railroad. A map and description in detail, with geological sections, furnished on application. Title undisputed. A. G. GRINNAN, near Orange C. H., Va. deodm

FOR SALE—WISCONSIN LANDS, AT A GREAT BARGAIN—In the pine region, near thriving villages. Lands in Kentucky or merchandise may be taken in part pay. Apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main street, near Third street, Louisville, Ky. d10 d2aw?

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely furnished front room, with or without board. Apply at 172 Second st. f10 d6

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A two-story brick house, modern style, on the east side of Preston street, between Broadway and Vine sts. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, or JAMES S. PIRTLE, 153 West Jefferson street. fe7 d6

FOR RENT—A RESIDENCE—Two-story and attic, on south side Chestnut, second door west of Fifth. Apply to BODLEY & SIMRALL, attorneys-at-law, 23 Court Place. fe7 dtf

FOR RENT—The second, third, and fourth stories of our store, provided with all modern conveniences, and affording the finest up-stairs sale-rooms on Main street, for rent to a good tenant. THOS. ANDERSON & CO. fe7 d6

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—On favorable terms, for one year, that elegant residence, together with the furniture, lately occupied by J. H Dennis, on High street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. It contains 13 rooms, with gas and water-works complete. Apply to JAMES L. BROWN, Agent, Jefferson street, north side, No. 150½, between Fourth and Fifth. ja31 dtf

FOR RENT—The handsome storeroom in the new Courier Journal Building, on Jefferson st. Also, the two-story house on Green street, in the rear of the Courier-Journal Building, well arranged and adapted for a saloon or eating-house. All supplied with gas, water, &c. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Real Estate Agents, Jefferson street, between Second and Third. ja24 dtf

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—A nicely furnished room, at No. 78 Jefferson street, between Second and Third. ja15 dtf

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE—No. 135, on the north side of Main street, five doors below Fourth street. Apply at the law office of EMMET FIELD, No. 7 Court Place. de29 dtf

FOR RENT—ON A LONG LEASE—The second and third floors above my store, on Fourth street containing several large rooms, suitable for any light business and dwelling at the same time, as well as for offices, sewing machine salesrooms, or anything else. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street bet. Main and Market. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM AND RESIDENCE—Just completed, a three-story house on Jefferson street, between First and Second, containing a handsome store-room, with residence over same having 10 large rooms. Entrance to residence from the street, and all finished in handsome style. Any one desiring only the store can rent rooms above for offices. Inquire of S. H. SHALLCROSS, at Guthrie & Co.'s, Main street, between First and Second. Oc24 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The dwelling part of the house which I occupy on Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The large storehouse, No. 11 Main street, bet. First and Second. Apply on the premises. se18 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A pleasant front room with small room attached, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at 165 Chestnut street, bet. Third and Fourth. References exchanged. ja31 dtf

BOARDING—LUCAS' RESTAURANT, in Central Market, Louisville, Ky., the best cheap boarding-house in the city. Board per week $5, or 8 tickets for $1—good for any meal. Meal hours: breakfast, 6 to 9; dinner, 12 to 3; supper, 5½ to 8. Saloon is stocked with the finest liquors in the city. d30 dtf

BOARDING—Two very desirable furnished rooms, suitable for families, with No. 1 board; also two or three single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 100 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth. no17-deodtf

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Postoffice. L. STRAUS, Agent. oe18dtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN—HORSE—Out of the stable, on Wednesday night last, a dark bay horse with saddle and bridle. The horse is between 7 and 8 years old, 16 hands high, is a good pacer, and works well in harness. The hair on the right hip was burnt off once, but is now pretty well grown out again. Has the mark of a small cut underneath the belly. The saddle is well worn and has wooden stirrups with iron. I will pay $25 reward for recovery of the horse and a like sum for the arrest of the thief. ROBERT ERNST, on the Preston-street Turnpike, three miles from town. fe8 d5

LOST.

LOST—DOG—A black pointer dog, answering to the name of "Dick." Has white on breast and a little white on toes of fore feet, no hair on end of tail, brown eyes, and silky hair. A liberal reward will be paid for the dog if delivered to Dr. L. P. YANDELL, Jr., at his office, Fourth and Green sts., or to Dr. D. W. YANDELL, 366 West Chestnut st. fe9 d6

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of O. G. WALKUP. Petition for final discharge filed February 6, 1869. Upon order of Court, the creditors of O. G. Walkup, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Lebanon, Ky., on the 22d day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to show cause, if any they have, way the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAMES M. FIDLER, Register. ED. HILPP, Assignee, Lebanon. fe10 d3

NOTICE—District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of SOPHIA ARMBRUSTER, bankrupt. A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Sophia Armbruster, of the county of Jefferson, of the State of Kentucky, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Louisville, in said district, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John H. Ward, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. f10d2

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JULIUS MENDEL, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. fe10 We3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Kentucky, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of C. T. DILLINGHAM, of ——, in the county of Adair, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee. fe3 W3*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 4th day of January, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MAURICE M. COYLE, of Burkesville, in the county of Cumberland and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee. fe3 W3*

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of G. C. & H. M. ROBERTS. Petition for final discharge filed Jan. 29, 1869. By order of court the creditors of G. C. & H. M. Roberts, bankrupts are hereby notified to appear before me at my office in Bowling Green, Kentucky, on the 15th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupts aforesaid should not be discharged from their debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. JAS. McALLEN, Assignee, Russellville, Ky. fe3 W2

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Scottsville, Ky., the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. WALKER, of the county of Allen, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. A. J. RICHEY, Assignee.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 4th day of January, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LEVI G. LEAMER, of ——, in the county of Nelson, and State of Ky., within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee. fe3 W3*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 1st day of January A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES ELKIN, of ——, in the county of Green, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee. fe3 W3*

MANTELS AND GRATES.

MANTELS, MANTELS

Grates, Grates!

PARTIES building would consult their interests by calling and personally examining, or sending for cuts and prices of, the beautiful plain, enameled and marbleized Iron Mantels, and plain and enameled Grates, manufactured by

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Plain Grates, complete, of all sizes, ranging from $4 to $14.

Enameled Grates, complete, from $10 to $30.

Mantels, complete, with Grates, summer fronts and ash pans, from $20 to $75.

☞ Don't put in wood mantels till you see the iron. au21 dtf

OLD WHISKY.

IN store and for sale a small lot of Pure Copper Whisky, such as is not often met with—not too young to be palatable, nor so old as to be spoiled—made to order by the best distillers in this State. To those desiring such an article the names of the makers will be made known. I have no name for my Whisky other than Pure Copper Distilled, and the best proof of its quality, to judges, is to taste it. Of one thing I can assure the public—it was not made at that (so called "Celebrated Copper Distillery on Salt River" to "Suit" the vitiated taste.

E. E. WILLIAMS,
No. 22 Second st., bet. Main and River.
d10 d2aw We&Sa3m

John B. Lewis,
(LATE OF WARREN MITCHELL & CO.)
Provision & Produce Broker
FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF
Provisions and Produce,
NO. 62 SECOND ST.,
BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

References.

Warren Mitchell & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Hughes, Huffman & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Hamilton Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; Wilson, Calloway & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Owsley & Co., New York; Cobb, Dolhonde & Co., New Orleans. de11 deod3m

HILL'S GOLD PEN
MANUFACTORY.
NO. [illegible] FOURTH STREET, opposite Central Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Pen Price List sent free. Address R. C. HILL & CO.
STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

Cherry, Walnut, Rosewood, and Oak French Bedsteads; Spring Mattresses, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Book-cases, Wash-stands, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Stoves, and a general assortment of Household Goods, Sewing-Machines, one Ladies' fine Gold Watch, Chronometers, Balance, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb 10, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, we will sell as above. Terms cash.

HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY WHARTON & CO.

At our New Auction-rooms, No. 82 Third, between Main and Market.

AT 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, furniture, carpets, cook stoves, bed blankets, quilts, comforts and woolen counterpanes, smoking lounges, looking-glasses, show-cases, wardrobes, washstands, and in fact almost everything; U. S. maps (last issue); one fine coal oil barrel, 42 gallons; clock, watches, calico, bleached cottons, &c.

WHARTON, Auctioneer.

N. B.—Storage for any amount of furniture and merchandise.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Elegant Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture, Magnificent Rosewood Mirror Sideboard, Velvet Tapestry Carpets, China and Glassware, and Housekeeping Articles, at a Private Residence,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at a private residence, northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, a magnificent lot of household furniture, consisting in part of one elegant rosewood parlor set complete; English tapestry, brussels, ingrain, and stair carpets and rugs; large and elegant rosewood etagere, very elegant rosewood mirror sideboard; superior chamber furniture in rosewood, mahogany, and oak; solid mahogany extension table, wardrobes, bureaus, and bedsteads; marble top washstands, fine China and glassware, Stuart's cook range with water attachment, kitchen utensils, and a variety of other articles necessary to the complete furnishing of a first-class residence.

☞ The special attention of the ladies, families, and dealers is called to this sale, which will be peremptory, as the owner is quitting housekeeping. This furniture is the finest that has been offered in this city for several years.

Terms cash.

fe7 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Boots, Shoes, and Brogans; 750 Cases and Cartoons Ladies', Misses', and Children' Spring Goods.

AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms.

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers,
fe7 No. 233 Main street.

FUTURE SALES.

AUCTION SALE

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

Of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats, &c.

ON THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 9½ A. M., we will sell an assortment of dry goods, notions, &c., consisting in part of black and colored alpacas, Irish linens, cassimeres, jeans, toweling, embroidered and hemmed handkerchiefs, shirt fronts, blankets, underwear, hosiery and gloves, hoop skirts, &c. At 12 M. a stock of clothing received since last sales; also about 25 cases assorted boots and shoes. To all of which we specially invite the attention of city and country buyers.

Terms cash.

fe9 T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE.

Public Land Sale.

WE will offer at auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, Feb. 10, at 12 M., 5 valuable lots of good land suitable for gardeners and fruit-growers.

Said lots are well located on the Ohio river gravel pike, six miles above the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2 have good building sites and the best fishery on the river above the falls. Lots Nos. 3 and 5 have cottage houses, with other improvements. For further information see Dr. L. E. Eddy, Howard House, Market street, between Brook and Floyd, or James Drane, Eminence, Ky.

fe5 d4* S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

R. H. Robinson vs. N. S. Glore } In Chancery, No. 22,210.

BY virtue of an agreement between both plaintiff and defendant in this cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

ON MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1869,

about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Magenta Saloon, on Green street, between Third and Fourth streets, for cash, the following-named articles: 1 counter and sideboard, 1 large mirror, tumblers, ale glasses, beer glasses and bar tumblers, 1 ale pump, 1 beer keg, 1 calendar clock, 1 cigar lighter, 2 tobacco jars, 1 chair and stool, 3 oil-cloths, 1 large beer cooler, 3 dinner castors, 2 engravings, 1 lot plates, knives, saucers, cups, 1 ice box, 1 cooking range and furniture, 1 iron safe, 10 round tables, 2 two-ply carpets, 1 parlor stove, 1 cannon stove, 2 kitchen tables, 4 chairs, 2 French engravings.

F. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. P. SHEPHERD,
fe10 d5 Deputies.

Sale of Land.

BULLITT CIRCUIT COURT.

W. B. M. Brooks, Guardian, on petition for sale of land—in Equity.

THE undersigned, commissioner, in obedience to a decree of the Bullitt Circuit Court, rendered at the April term, 1868, will sell at public auction, at the Court-house door, in the town of Shepherdsville, Ky., on the 15th day of February, 1869 (it being court day), to the highest and best bidder, the tract of land in the petitions and pleadings of the above case mentioned, containing 387 acres, 1 rood and 38 poles, the same belonging to Emma, Susan and Anna Brooks, heirs of Mary Jane Brooks, deceased. The above land lies in Bullitt co., 10 miles northwest of Shepherdsville, on the Knobs, and known as part of the old Coleman Pendleton Farm. The sale to be made on a credit of 6 and 12 months, equal instalments. The purchaser to execute bonds with security, payable to this commissioner, bearing interest from date, having force of a judgment, and retaining a lien on the land for the purchase money. W. J. McCONATHY, Com'r.

The above tract of land is situated 2½ miles from the Louisville and Salt river turnpike. It embraces about 120 acres of superior tillable land, and, except 60 acres of cleared land, is heavily timbered. fe10 d4

Administrator's Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th day of February, 1869, at the late residence of Ed. Crutchfield, deceased, will be sold the personal estate of said decedent. Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

f9 d10 SUSAN CRUTCHFIELD, Adm'x.

Assignee's Sale.

THURSDAY, 18th February, 1869, at auction the Livery Stable on Market street, near Seventh, formerly occupied by Alexander Owens. Sale positive. The purchaser has time to the 1st of March to remove the said stable.

Sale begins at 12 o'clock M.

Terms cash. R. M. MOSBY,
fe9 dtd Assignee of D. Spalding, bankrupt.

Fine Stock.

ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869, I will sell, on my farm, situated two miles from Jeffersonville, on the old Charlestown Plank-road, 1 thorough-bred mare, Brown Kitty, by Star Davis, dam Katona; 1 colt, two years old, by Commodore, dam Brown Kitty; 1 colts, two and three years old, by Commodore, dams very fine mares; 1 Norman Temple colt, dam thorough-bred mare. Also all my farming implements, wagons, carts, carriage, harness, hay, corn, &c. A credit of nine months without interest.

fe7 d3 E. KEIGWIN.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed, from the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court for the Circuit and District of Indiana, I will, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of February, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., on board the steamboat "Alice V.," lying in the Ohio river, below the city of Madison, Jefferson county, Ind., near the ship-yard of Messrs. Vance & Armstrong, offer for sale, at public auction, the said steamboat "Alice V.," her machinery, tackle, apparel, and furniture, ordered to be sold at the suit of Daniel Montz and others against the said steamboat "Alice V." BEN SPOONER, U. S. Marshal.

fe7 d3 By J. S. BIGELOW, Deputy.

RAILROADS.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads.

ON AND AFTER JAN. 19, 1869, passenger trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6:00 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; Accommodation, 4:15 P. M. Arrive at Frankfort at 9:15 A. M., 5:45 P. M. Lagrange, 6:00 P. M. Arrive at Lexington at 10:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Leave Lexington at 6:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M. Leave Lagrange at 7:00 A. M. Leave Frankfort at 7:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Arrive at Louisville at 11:00 A. M., 7:00 P. M.; Accommodation, 8:40 A. M.

The 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. trains leaving Louisville, heretofore connecting at Christiansburg with stages for Shelbyville, will, on and after January 22, connect at Eminence. Through fare to Shelbyville, $2 25.

ja20 dtf SAMUEL GILL, Gen. Supt.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
5:00 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	6:00 A. M., daily.
2:40 P. M., daily.	7:30 A. M., daily exc't Sun.
8:45 P. M., daily ex. Sund'y and Saturday.	4:25 P. M., daily.
	1:50 A. M., daily ex. Monday

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:30 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M. for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Elegant sleeping cars on 2:40 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

For condensed through time-tables and connections see small bills, and call at company's office, corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

HORACE SCOTT,
General Superintendent
Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 7, 1869. jy4

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
—AND—
MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JAN. 31st, 1869, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	5:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	3:20 P. M.	5:55 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	2:00 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	9:00 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	8:15 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
Arrive at Mobile		1:30 P. M.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 6:45 A. M. and 6:00 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 5:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on 6:15 P. M. train, running through to Nashville, Humboldt and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville take sleeping car at Bowling Green, running through to Memphis.

Richmond Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:30 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Lancaster and Richmond, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Mt. Vernon Accommodation train leaves Stanford at 6:00 P. M. on arrival of train from Louisville, for Crab Orchard, Broadhead and Mount Vernon.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M.

The Bardstown train connects at Samuels' Station with stages for Fairfield Bloomfield and Chaplin.

The 6:15 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK,
jy6 dtf General Supt. L. and N. R. R.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. R. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. no6 dtf

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
WIRT ADAMS & CO.,
Vicksburg, Miss.

COLLECTIONS made on Vicksburg and all the principal towns in Mississippi, at current rates of exchange. Remittances for all collections, at current rates of exchange. References—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York; Gen. S. B. Buckner, S. P. Weisiger, Louisville Ky. no30 d3m

REMOVAL.

H. Thierman & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

HAVE removed from 221 Market st. to 69 MAIN STREET between Second and Third sts. [illegible] d

MEDICAL.

MANHOOD!

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION the vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-luster eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show their baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to the healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves.

If the patient be a female, the approach of the menses is looked for with anxiety as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on; the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman is looked for in vain; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

Helmbold's Extract of Buchu

For Weakness arising from excesses or early indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Langor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions of the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for Fear of Themselves; no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases Insanity and Consumption? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures, wan despair,
Low, sullen sounds their grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences: HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient, and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Prepared at

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 Broadway, New York.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD—Dear Sir—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, &c., T. B. H. STENHOUSE,

Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly Telegraph.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
Cor. of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street,
Central Park.

[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T HELMBOLD—Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefitted, I am respectfully yours,

COL. YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1868.

Cure of Non-retention of Urine in a Child.

H. T. HELMBOLD—I have been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to retain her water, wetting the bed during the night, and unable to retain it at any time. I was recommended to use it by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one-half dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies and my family physician to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE M. MARSHALL,
Feb. 12, 1868. Germantown.

Certificate of Charles D. Lahey.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1864.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD—Dear Sir—In November, 1863, my son, aged one year, was taken with sore eyes and scalp disease, and after using various medicines, by advice of seven different physicians, to no purpose, I was advised by a friend to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, after using three bottles of which the child is almost entirely cured—the disease of the head having all disappeared, and the specks on the eyes diminishing daily.

I shall continue to use your Extract, and cheerfully recommend it to others as a safe family medicine.

Yours truly,

JAMES D. LAHEY,

Of the firm of Theod. Megargee & Co., Paper Manufacturers, 3 and 5 Decatur street.

PRICE—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

se15 d3aw We&Sat&weowly

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1869.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislators Again at Their Posts—Hon. B. F. Camp—Postponement of the Chancery Court Bill—Progress of the House of Refuge Bill—Conventional Rate of Interest Under Consideration—Immigration, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 2, 1869.

THE ATTENDANCE THIS MORNING.

Both Houses of the General Assembly were this morning fuller than they have been for some time past. I congratulate the members upon this fact, and trust it is the harbinger of better things for the future. It is as little as those can do who are entrusted by the people with the offices of Senators and Representatives to appear promptly and remain steadily at the post of duty, and private considerations should not, save in exceptional and unavoidable instances, be suffered to interfere with the claims which the people have upon their representatives.

THE NEW MEMBER FROM LOUISVILLE.

Mr. B. F. Camp, the successor of Dr. Norvin Green, from the city of Louisville, in the House of Representatives, appeared in his seat this morning, and was duly qualified. From what I have heard of the new Representative, as well as from his appearance and bearing, I am induced to believe he will prove a worthy member—and the commendation is no slight one—of the Louisville delegation.

"MAKE HASTE SLOWLY."

Some unusually practical philosopher—your correspondent does not remember who—gave utterance to a precept of wisdom in the above words, and I would particularly recommend it to those legislators who are periodically afflicted with the desire to meet at 9 or 9½ in the forenoon and hold afternoon sessions. To-day a proposition of the kind was very properly voted down in the House. I take it for granted that the wish to accelerate the transaction of business is unusual with members, but it should be borne in mind that the effect of such intended hastening of legislation as precludes the necessary conference of committees must really be precisely the reverse of what is proposed.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

The Louisville Chancery Court bill was in due course to be considered and acted upon in the House to-day, but on the announcement being made by Judge Bunch that a question involving the powers of the General Assembly to enact a law of the character of that proposed was before the Court of Appeals, and would probably be deliberated upon by the judges this evening, the further consideration of the measure was postponed to Friday at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The Reform bill, to which that excellent representative, Col. R. K. White, of the city of Louisville, has devoted so much attention, came this morning before the Senate, and, after some amendment, not, however, affecting the merits of the bill, was passed. The House will doubtless concur in the Senate's amendments, and the bill become a law.

CONVENTIONAL INTEREST.

At 12 M. the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill authorizing a conventional rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent. in Jefferson county. Mr. Speaker Bunch, by whom it will be remembered the measure was originally introduced, offered as a substitute for the first section words making the proposed act a general one. Judge Bunch then proceeded to argue the merits of the bill for over an hour. His speech was very effective, and one of the best that have been delivered this session. The arguments were unanswerable, and the speaker, always impressive, more than once rose into eloquence. I cannot think the measure will fail of passage, either in the form of a general law or as applicable to Louisville. On the conclusion of Judge Bunch's speech the committee resolved to resume its session to-morrow at 11 A. M., rose and reported progress.

IMMIGRATION.

I learn that the Senate Committee on Immigration and Labor, of which Mr. Spalding is Chairman, will at an early day report a well-matured bill for the promotion of Immigration to this Commonwealth. This, I know, will be acceptable news to the readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL in all sections of the State, for rarely has need been felt to be more urgent for the accession of an industrious laboring population than here.

At the last session of the Legislature Mr. Spalding, who, in his concern for the interests of his constituency and the welfare of the commonwealth at large, had made this subject a specialty, brought forward a bill of the same general character as that presented by the Committee on Immigration and Labor, but owing to the late day at which it was introduced, no disposition was made of it. Before the close of the current session, however, let us hope we shall see it, or something like it, fully matured into a law and ready to go into operation. Our legislators cannot themselves be unmindful of the great necessity which exists for the inauguration of an immigration plan, and they can scarcely be oblivious to the fact that so anxious are our people for a sufficient supply of labor that they are in a humor to regard a bad law looking to that end as better than none at all.

The scheme to be proposed by the Senate Committee, as far as I have ascertained its features, strikes me as being a very excellent one. The establishment of an immigration board or commission at the seat of government, to consist of the Governor as president, a secretary and others, some of them residing in distant parts of the State, is, I understand, to be provided for. To this board all applications are to be made through the clerical officers of the several counties, the question of responsibility, &c., to be duly attested and certified through them. The board is to be in constant communication with such agents in Germany and other European States as may be deemed necessary; and these agents are to be authorised to send laborers of the better class to fill the requisitions. That the agents may facilitate more effectively the objects of their mission they are to be furnished with a carefully compiled book setting forth the advantages Kentucky possesses in soil, climate, and agricultural and mineral resources, an abstract of which is to be translated into such foreign language as may be desirable in order to get the facts therein stated before those whom it is intended to influence. In addition to the means of disseminating information with regard to the soil and climate of the State and the institutions of the country such publication is intended to afford, it is contemplated that each agent shall be furnished with proper credentials from the Governor, as well as suitable indorsement from the religious denomination or priesthood that predominates in the country which he proposes to make the field of his operations. A moderate appropriation, adequate merely to test the efficiency of the experiment, will, I understand, be asked for in the bill.

It seems plain to your correspondent that the present Legislature should enact some such bill as the one to be proposed by this Senate committee. If it is not done, members, when they go home, will find that their constituents will be very hard to reconcile to the omission.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

The fate of the resolution introduced by Representative Cogar looking to the improvement and adornment of the Governor's mansion showed plainly enough the indisposition of the House to commit itself to anything tending to the permanent erection of the seat of government at Frankfort. If it were intended by the present Legislature to determine this long vexed question nothing is more certain than that provision should be made for lodging the Governor in a mansion better suited to the dignity of his high official position.

A LOBBY ACCESSION.

Quite an accession to the lobby membership was made last evening by the arrival of gentlemen from Jefferson county. Most of them, I understand, are interested in the pond-draining question, which has so long been on the tapis. Among them we noticed the venerable Gov. Meriwether.

PHILIP PHILLIPS.

This delightful singer of sacred song is to give a concert in this city on Thursday evening, February 11, at the Methodist Church. This gentleman is accredited as the most articulate and musical singer of sacred song in the entire country, if not in the world. He has recently visited England, Scotland and Ireland, and elicited an unusual interest in sacred harmony. On one occasion he sang to an audience of thirty thousand people in the Crystal Palace, London.

The prospect is that he will receive the same flattering welcome here, which has been so justly extended to him elsewhere.

Z.

TOBACCO.

A Few Practical Hints About the Weed.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In your issue of the 7th inst., a writer, over the signature of Buyer, undertakes to enlighten the public by giving his experience as a buyer of long standing in the Louisville tobacco market. He tells us that under the old law in very many instances the sample drawn by the inspectors was not a fair representation of the hogshead purchased, whereby the purchaser frequently sustained heavy loss. This is doubtless true and plainly told. But what does Buyer say as regards the amended law, that the sample as a *rule* does not represent the tobacco in the hogshead. Under the old law, he says, we had some instances of the kind, but under the present inspection it has resolved itself into a *rule*, and not an exception, as heretofore. But still under this retrograde state of things be says the fees of inspectors and weighers ought not to be interfered with; that the great fault of bad sampling is owing mainly to the very prevalent custom of false packing.

We are sorry that Buyer has thought it necessary to make so broad and sweeping a charge against the honesty and integrity of our Kentucky tobacco raisers as to say that their prevailing habit is false packing. Now we will venture to say this to Buyer: that he may go to the tobacco sales any week, or for any number of weeks together, when the average sales shall be one hundred hogsheads per day, and he won't hear from inspectors or buyers a complaint of an average of one hogshead in the hundred that is what is termed "nested;" and yet he says it is the prevailing curse to the trade, and because it sometimes occurs he chooses to make the sweeping charge against the whole planting community, that it is the rule and not an exception to nest tobacco, notwithstanding what is said above in regard to the planter. Buyer is inclined to sugar-coat his pill before it is entirely swallowed, by his clap-trap, that, if they will only be honest, and let the inspector be compelled to get a fair sample, as soon as the buyers have found it out they will have an immense increase in prices. Buyer can tell them precisely how much. He says that lugs under the suspicion of honesty would advance just 25 cents in the hundred pounds, and leaf in the same proportion, giving the planter at once an immense reward for his reformation. We are willing to make large allowance for Buyer, hoping that he has said some things rather inadvertently, as men are very likely to do in writing or talking of things that they don't very well understand. Now, if Buyer would reflect, he might come to the conclusion that in fact he was not a buyer, but a candidate for the office of weigher or inspector. Great blunders have been committed in signing papers, and, if he has put down the wrong name, it is not much more of a blunder than he gives the public to understand that the present inspectors make in their sampling when he says the prevalent custom is false packing, and yet they seldom seem to find it out. But we do profess to know that the cheaper a market is made to the seller of any commodity compared to other markets the better it will be patronized, and that it is for the general commercial interest of a city that her customers be taxed as light as possible; and we do know further that since the present law has been in force, allowing ten cents on the hogshead for sampling, it has been farmed out, and to as good an inspector as ever drew a sample in the city, at 2½ cents per hogshead; and we know, further, that, if the present inspectors and weighers had the authority and inclination to do so, they could get all this work done at 2½ cents per hogshead, and by the most competent men known to the trade, and the employe at the average of fifty thousand hogsheads per year would be making a fraction over four dollars per day, but Buyer thinks the planters ought to pay the present rate of sixteen dollars per day, and that it will soon return in the advance of 25c on lugs.

Again. Buyer thinks warehouse fees should not be reduced; that the one per cent. commission charged by them should not be abated. For his edification on this point I insert the following card:

"TOBACCO NOTICE.

"The heavy decline in currency, and the consequent advance in our expenses, compel us to increase our rates for selling tobacco. In addition to the fee of $1 85 per hogshead, we will, on and after the 25th instant, charge sellers of tobacco one per cent. upon the amount of their sales, that being one and a half per cent. less commission than charged by the New Orleans and New York tobacco merchants when currency was at par. This advance is to be regarded as temporary, to be reduced when circumstances will justify. We also agree to discharge from our employment all and every agent not permanently connected with our respective warehouses, and will not, after the date of this, pay, directly or indirectly, any railroad depot agent or wharfboatman any commission whatever.

"F. S. J. RONALD,
"Of the Ninth-street Warehouse.
"PHELPS, CALDWELL & CO.,
"Of the Louisville Warehouse.
"GLOVER & CO.,
"Of the Boone Warehouse.
"SPRATT & CO.,
"Of the Pickett Warehouse."

This notice and implied agreement between warehouses and planters was issued the 23d of June, 1864. Now, it was distinctly declared that this one per cent. tax was put on in consequence of the great depreciation of the currency, the enormous prices of provisions, labor and warehouse material—that this tax should be temporary, and, on a change of prices, abated. I ask in all earnestness, has not the time come for the fulfilment of this promise or agreement? If not, when may we look for it? Hoops, nails, labor and all the expenses of warehouses are reduced about one-half. The planter is selling his tobacco now for three or four times less than when this tax was put on him. It is estimated by men well informed on the subject, that this one per cent. tax on tobacco sold this year in Louisville will amount to ($50,000) fifty thousand dollars. I do hope that the planter may be relieved of this enormous burden, and that all the houses may follow the example of the one that has since the 1st day of November abated it. SELLER.

☞ If a young woman wishes to have herself published as "fascinating, beautiful, and accomplished," let her pack up her best clothes in a dirty towel, crawl out of the back up-stairs window some dark, rainy night, and elope with the man that feeds and curries her father's horses. It's a big price to pay for compliments, but it will bring them just as certain as a dirty barrel will beget mosquitoes. In fact, we never knew a woman to make a very decided fool of herself, in any way, without enhancing her charms two or three hundred per cent. by the time it got into the papers.

SALE BY RECEIVER OF CITY TAXES.

LIST NO. 3.

THE City Taxes against the property as hereinafter set forth not having been paid, I will expose to public sale at the Courthouse door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 11th, 1869, the following described pieces of property, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the City and Railroad Taxes and interest thereon, and cost of advertising the several amounts of said taxes assessed upon said respective pieces of property being opposite thereto, and which taxes have been duly and legally assessed as aforesaid by and in favor of said city of Louisville as taxes for the year ending December 31st, 1868, and have been placed in my hands as Receiver of City Taxes of said city for collection.

A. RAMMERS, Receiver.

BOURDINE, BELLE,
Improvement, situated on the south side of Madison, between Ninth and Tenth. $10

HANDLIN, LAURA O.,
To Samuel Rochild. A lot of land on the north side of Franklin, between Shelby and Campbell, having a front of 52½ feet and running thence northwardly the same width 150 feet to an alley. Deed book 138, page 417. $25 18

HUGHES, S. B. (Non. Res.),
A lot or parcel of land, situated on the west side of Cabell street, having a front of 190 feet and running 110 feet back same width. $20 01

HUSTON, WM.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the west side of 19th, between Duncan and Harney streets, having a front of 25 feet and running back 100 feet westwardly same width. $20

HENNEMAN, MRS. A. M.,
A lot or parcel of land with improvements, situated on the west side of Jackson, between Kentucky and Mechanic streets, having a front of 40 feet and running back 100 ft. westwardly same width. $9 76

HIGGINS, THOS.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the Bardstown pike, having a front of 25 feet and running back 185 feet same width. $16 40

HALEY, CHAS.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the east side of 11th street, between Monroe and Canal, having a front of 33½ feet and running back 100 feet eastwardly same width. $19

HAZELTON, W. A. (of col),
A lot or parcel of land, situated on the south side of Kentucky, between 15th and 16th streets, having a front of 25 feet and running back 150 feet southwardly same width. $8

JAMES, EDW. (of col),
A lot or parcel of land, situated on the north side of Kentucky, bet. 15th and 16th, having a front of 50 feet and running back northwardly same width 185 feet. $14

JACKSON, JACOB (of col),
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Kentucky, between 15th and 16th, having a front of 25 feet and running back 150 feet northwardly same width. $6 98

JENKINS, GEO. WM.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Madison street, bet. 11th and 12th, having a front of 25 feet, and running back 165 feet southwardly same width. $28 96

JOHNSON, JOHN,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of High street, between 17th and 18th, having a front of 78 feet and running back 114 feet southwardly same width. $29 05

JOHNSON, WM. AND WIFE,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, beginning at the intersection of Franklin and Wenzel streets, running westwardly with Franklin street 166 feet; thence southwardly 150 feet with Wenzel street same width. Bal. $100 74

JONES JACOB,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, beginning at the intersection of Van Buren and Marion streets, running westwardly with Van Buren 52½ feet; thence northwardly 150 feet same width. $17 21

JONES, NANCY (of col),
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated between Breckinridge and Lampton and Jackson and Hancock, having a front of 21 feet and running back same width 120 feet. $11 51

JEFFRY, THOS.,
From E. J. Vaughn. A lot of land, on the southeast corner of 20th and Jefferson; thence eastwardly 30 feet; thence southwardly the same width 200 feet to a 20-foot alley. Deed book 135, p. 308. $47 98

KASTE, NICHL.,
A lot or parcel of land, situated on the north side of Southgate, between 16th and 17th, having a front of 15 feet and running back 185 feet northwardly same width.
Also, a lot or parcel of land, situated on the south side of Arbegust street, between 16th and 17th, having a front of 50 feet and running back 185 feet southwardly same width. $11

KEEGAN, DENNIS,
A lot or parcel of land, situated on the south side of Rowan, between 16th and 17th, having a front of 217 feet and running back 100 feet southwardly same width. $11 48

KERN, FRANK H.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Walnut, between 16th and 17th, having a front of 60 feet and running back northwardly 209 feet same width. $40 44

KNAPP, CHARLES,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Jefferson, between 19th and 20th, having a front of 25 feet, and running back 200 feet southwardly same width. $27 48

KOPPLER, JOHN,
A lot or parcel of land situated on the south side of Market, between 16th and 17th, having a front of 217 feet, and running back 196 feet southwardly same width. $27 96

KELLEY, S. J.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Franklin, between Campbell and Wenzel, having a front of 26¼ feet, and running back 150 feet same width. $32 76

KNEAR, LOUIS, Estate,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Madison, between Shelby and Campbell, having a front of 22 feet, and running back 165 feet southwardly same width. $19 36

KRETZ, VAL., Estate,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Cane street, having a front of 50 feet, and running back 150 feet northwardly same width. $22 60

KING, VAL,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Southgate, bet. 16th and 17th, having a front of 25 feet, and running back 185 feet southwardly same width. $10 98

LEONHART, FRANK.,
From P. S. Barber. A lot of land, commencing 130 feet south of Walnut; thence southwardly 30 feet; thence eastwardly the same width 140 feet. Deed book 135, page 110. $10 20

LANE, MARTIN,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the east side of Eighteenth between Grayson and Walnut streets, having a front of 28 feet, and running back 102 feet eastwardly the same width. $21 78

LAWLER, THOS.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, beginning at the southwest corner of Prather and Eighteenth streets, running thence westwardly 28 feet, thence southwardly the same width 200 feet. $21 78

LAWRENCE'S, E. D. (children),
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Jefferson, between Second and Third streets, having a front of 26¼ feet, and running back 102 feet southwardly the same width. $139 59

LEWIS, JAS. WM.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, beginning at the southeast corner of Nineteenth and Madison streets, thence running eastwardly 25 feet; thence southwardly the same width 85 feet. $7 46

LAMPTON, A.,
To John Porter. A lot of land, southeast corner of 10th and Magazine, running thence southwardly 33 feet, thence east the same width. Deed book 140, p. 26.

LENNAHAN, JNO. D.,
From M. L. Clark. A lot of land on the north side of Oldham street, between 12th and 13th, and known as lot 17, in block No. 23, in Clark's subdivision. Deed book 132, p. 530. $7 78

LEHAN, DANIEL,
From Edward McCarthy. A lot of land on the southwest corner of 14th and Chestnut, thence westwardly 30 feet, thence southwardly the same width 200 feet to a 20-foot alley. Deed book 132, p. 173.

LOCHERY, SQUIRE,
A lot of land, on the east side of 7th, between Walnut and Chestnut, having a front of 30 feet; thence eastwardly the same width 200 feet to an alley. Deed book 137, page 389. $129

MAGLE, CASPAR,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Kentucky, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, having a front of 25 feet, and running back 150 feet southwardly the same width. $15 98

McMORRIS, A. J.,
From W. M. Brown. A lot of land, commencing at a point 89 1-16 feet from the southeast corner of Chestnut and 18th; thence east 19 11-16 feet; thence extending back south the same width 200 feet to a 20-foot alley. Deed book No. 118, page 138. $35 43

McNAMARA, PAT.,
From I. Henderson. A lot of land, on the south side of a 30-foot alley, bet. Rowan and Duncan, 100 feet east of 17th street; thence east 20 feet; thence the same width 85 feet. Deed book No. 114, page 328. $12 75

McCORKHILL, F.,
From J. Wood Wilson. A lot of land, 280 feet east of the southeast corner of Jackson and Chestnut; thence east 55 feet; thence south the same width 200 feet to a 20-foot alley. Deed book No. 102, page 357. $58 50

McGAUGHY, EVELINE,
From Saml. Wharton. A lot of land, on the north side of Jacob street, between First and Brook, having a front of 34 feet, running back same width 200 feet to an alley. Deed book No. 116, page 210. $31 36

McPHERSON, W. L. G.,
From Wm. Fellows. A lot of land, on the south side of Madison street, east of Jackson st.; thence east 25 feet; thence south the same width 165 feet to an alley. Deed book No. 86, page 170. $35 73

McGRAIN, EDWARD,
From L. L. Parker. A lot of land, commencing 395 feet south from the southwest corner from the 5-acre lot No. 16, running 180 feet parallel with the Shippingport and Ponds road; thence east the same width 180 feet. Deed book No. 124, page 597. $35

METCALFE, ELISHA,
From S. Hostetter. A lot of land beginning 72 west of the southwest corner of square No. 6, range No. 2 in the subdivision of 5-acre lots Nos. 2, 3, and 6, running thence west 20 feet; thence south the same width 90 feet. Deed book No. 101, page 468. $10 98

MILLER, DAVID,
From B. S. Griffin, a lot of land, in square No. 10, commencing at a point 256 feet from the southeast corner Fifth and Midway, running thence east 25 feet; thence south the same width 200 feet to a 20-ft. alley; Deed book No. 109, page 584. $9

MORIL, ALF.,
From Pat. Joyes. A lot of land, lying on the south side of Port. ave., beginning on the northeast corner of the lot conveyed to Pat. Joyes by L. Annesly; thence at right angles with the avenue 96 ft.; thence south the same width 285 feet. Deed book No. 124, page 278. $39 23

MOONEY, DAN'L AND MARG'T,
From Cath. Dumppy. A lot of land, beginning on the east side of Seventh, 189 feet south of York st.; thence east the same width 200 feet to a 20-ft. alley. Deed book No. 98, page 130.

MORRIS, JNO. T.,
From A. H. Berdon. A lot of land, on the west side 12th street 258 feet north of Walnut st.; thence west the same width 100 feet to a 20-foot alley. Deed book No. 124, page 218. $41 25

MILLER, CATHERINE,
From J. F. Bullitt. A lot of land, beginning on the north side of Lampton street, 147 feet east of Hancock street; thence east with Lampton street 24 feet; thence north the same width 92 feet to an alley. Deed book No. 123, page 364. $11

MITCHELL, PETER,
From C. W. Carr. A lot of land, on the north side of Kentucky, between 13th and 14th, beginning 30 feet west of northwest corner 13th and Kentucky; thence westwardly 30 feet; thence northwardly the same width 200 feet to an alley. Deed book 134, page 593. $18 58

MILLER, ABRAHAM and RACHEL,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, having a front of 36⅓ feet, and running back 165 feet northwardly same width. Balance $19 30

OMORE, JOHN, of col.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on south side of Kentucky street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, having a front of 25 feet, and running 150 feet southwardly same width. $8 98

MORRISON, WM. E.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Mill street, having a front of 59 feet, and running 100 feet northwardly same width. $4 00

MADDOX, Mrs. E.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Jefferson street, between Hancock and Clay, having a front of 26 feet, and running back 204 feet northwardly same width. $28 96

McGILL, MARY,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Marshall street, between Jackson and Hancock, having a front of 22 feet, and running back 102 feet southwardly same width. $15 53

MILLETT, MARY F.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, known as lot No. 2, square 84, Portland, having a front of 2½ feet, and running 198 feet same width. $3 46

MITCHELL, EDWARD,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Kentucky street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, having a front of 50 feet, and running 200 feet southwardly same width. $10 00

MILLER, GEO.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the east side of Second street, between Main and Water, having a front of 24 feet, and running back 90 feet eastwardly same width. $116 13

McCLAFFERY, JAS.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the alley between 18th and 19th and Duncan and Harney streets, having a front of 25 feet, and running back 95 feet same width. $7

McCARTHY, WM.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the east side of 21st, between Grayson and Walnut, having a front of 60 feet, and running back 96 feet eastwardly same width. $12

MERCER, JAS.' HEIRS,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the east side of 15th, between Market and Jefferson, having a front of 37 feet, and running back 30 feet eastwardly same width. $20

MILLHOLLAND, AGNES and CATHERINE,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Montgomery street, having a front of 40 feet, and running 140 feet northwardly same width. $14

McCLAIR, FRANK,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Duncan, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, having a front of 20 feet, and running 100 feet northwardly the same width. $17 00

McATEE, GEO. W. (for Underwood's heirs),
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Portland avenue, having a front of 80 feet, and running 200 feet northwardly the same width. $48 00

McMORRIS, GEO. J.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Chestnut, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, having a front of 19½ feet and running 200 feet southwardly the same width.
Also, an improvement on the north side of Green, between Center and Sixth streets. $35 02

McCORMICK, PETER'S Ex'rs,
To Thos. Sayles. A lot of land on the north side of Portland avenue, between 12th and 13th, and known as lot No. 2, in block No. 2, in Rowan's enlargement, having a front 33 feet, and running thence northwardly the same width to a 20 foot alley. Deed book 137, p. 30. $35 76

MORRIS, J. H.,
To T. C. Griffiths. A lot of land on the south side of Bank, having a front 25 feet, thence northwardly the same width 130 feet to a 20 foot alley. Deed book 137, p. 448. $29

MOORE, PETER,
From Joyes & McGonigal. A lot of land on the south side of Montgomery street, having a front of 23 feet and running thence southwardly the same width 198 feet, more or less. Deed book 132, p. 346. $7 58

McKINLEY, EDWARD,
From I. Henderson. A lot of land on the east side of 18th street, between the avenue and Bank street, having a front of 50 feet and running thence eastwardly the same width 60 feet. Deed book 131, p. 383. $18 58

MILLER, C. W., Est.,
A lot situated on the north side of Jefferson street, and bounded as follows: Beginning 134 feet west of Wenzel street, thence 30 feet westwardly, thence northwardly 200 feet to an alley, same width. Deed book 60, p. 616-117.

JNO. MOHR,
From T. Y. Brent. A lot of land known as lot No. 80, in Brent's southeast addition, having a front of 25 feet and extending back the same width to an alley. Deed book No. 105, page 466. $10 37

THERESA MURPHY,
From S. L. Geiger. A lot of land on the northeast corner of Fulton and Wayne streets, running east 52½ feet; thence south the same width 210 feet to an alley. Deed book 93, page 273. $20 39

MEYER, Z.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of VanBuren, between Ohio and Marion, having a front of 30 feet southwardly same width. $13 39

MILLER & CAMPBELL,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Bridge, having a front of 45½ feet, and running back northwardly same width to creek. $17 06

MITCHELL, JOHN,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Green, between Floyd and Preston, having a front of 28½ feet, and running back 142 feet southwardly same width.
Also a lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Lafayette, between Floyd and Preston, having a front of 26¼ feet, and running back 142 feet northwardly same width. $64 43

METCALF, F. M.,
From R. Isaac. A lot of land, on the south side of Jacob or Vine street, 119½ feet west of Hancock st.; thence west 30 feet; thence southwardly the same width 80 feet to a 13-foot alley. Deed book 135, page 376. $17 18

MALONEY, WM.,
To John Trautman. A lot of land, on the north side of Duncan street, 161 feet west of 17th street; thence westwardly the same width 90 feet to a 10-ft. alley. Deed book 136, page 278. $9 39

MEISTER, WM.,
From P. H. Cochran. A lot of land, on the north side of Delaware street, between 12th and 13th, 200 feet west of 12th st.; thence westwardly same width 20 feet to a 20-ft. alley. Deed book 136, page 361. $9

CORNELIUS NEIST,
From Geo. Neist. A lot of land in Portland and known as lot No. 118, in square 100. Deed book No. 111, page 482. $34 70

LEN NEEDY,
A lot of land on the northeast corner of Green and 14th streets; thence east 30 feet; thence north the same width 105 feet. Deed book No. 101, page 337. $59 10

NEIST, GEO.,
From P. Villier. A lot of land in Portland known as lot No. 101, in square No. 93, having a front of 52½ feet. Deed book No. 93, page 138. $35 59

H. W. NORTON,
From J. W. Erich. A lot of land lying in Shippingport, and known as lots Nos. 148, 147, 146 and 157. Deed book No. 113, page 434. $8 00

NEAL, F. P.,
From A. Schmidt. A lot of land known as lot No. 7, in square No. 3, in Henderson's subdivision, having a front of 25 feet. Deed book 111, page 18.

NEALE, F. P.,
From John R. Allen. A lot of land on the south side of Chestnut 78 9-12 feet east of Sixteenth street; thence eastwardly 26 6-12 feet; thence southwardly the same width 200 feet to a 20-foot alley. Deed book 123, page 432. $42 70

NICHOLSON, J. H.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Roselane street, between Jackson and Hancock, having a front of 2,574 feet, and running back 105 feet northwardly same width. $19 54

OTEY, MARTIN, of color,
A lot or parcel of land, situated on west side of 15th street, between Harney and Gallagher, having a front of 35 feet, and running back 150 feet westwardly same width. $5 80

OWINGS, LUTHER, estate,
A lot or parcel of land, situated on north side of Madison, between 16th and 17th, having a front of 28 feet, and running back 100 feet northwardly same width. $7 97

O'NEAL MICHAEL,
A lot or parcel of land situated on the north side of Oldham street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, having a front of 30 feet, and running back 170 feet northwardly same width. $7 54

O'SULLIVAN, JOHN,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Jefferson, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, having a front of 30 feet, and running back 150 feet southwardly same width. $30 79

OLDHAM, MR. E.,
A lot or parcel of land, situated on the south side of Green, between Sixth and Seventh streets, having a front of 35 feet, and running back 160 feet southwardly same width.

O'BRYAN, MRS S. A.,
From H. F. Figg. A lot of land in Geiger's addition and known as lot 69, having a front of 35 feet, and running thence southwardly the same width 165 feet to Wood street. Deed book 126, page 460. $21 65

OWEN, ISHAM,
From W. C. Watts. A lot of land 116 feet from southeast corner of 5 acre lot 18, and running westwardly 30 feet, thence southwardly the same width 180 feet to a 12 foot alley. Deed book 134, p. 109. $21 39

OWEN, JAMES H.,
From P. T. Steward. A lot of land on the plan of 20 acres, lot 2 and a part of 8, devised by Mark Lampton to S. S. Lampton, and known as lots 4 and 5, on the south side of Chestnut. Deed book 76, p. 311. $57 36

PARRENT, MRS. MINERVA,
A lot of land on the north side of Walnut, between 7th and 8th, having a front of 25 feet, and running northwardly the same width 200 feet. Deed book 56, p. 83. $53 04

PFEIFFER, CHAS.,
From E. O'Connell. A lot of land on the south side of an alley, beginning at a point 145 feet east of 15th street, thence eastwardly 25 feet, thence southwardly the same width 95 feet to a 10 foot alley. Deed book 118, p. 171. $7

PIRTLE, JOHN R.,
From A. E. Schwing. A lot of land on the west side of 7th, beginning at a point 75½ feet south of Walnut, thence southwardly 23 feet, thence westwardly the same width 120 feet; also a lot of land on the west side of 7th, between Walnut and Grayson, having a front of 25 feet, and running westwardly the same width 182 feet. Deed book 124, p. 125. $150 06

PILCHER, J. E.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, having a front of 45 feet, and running back 166 feet northwardly same width.

PILCHER, J. E.,
From Pilcher's heirs. A lot of land on the south side of Jefferson, between 5th and Center, having a front of 9¼ feet, and running thence south the same width 166 feet. Deed book 112, p. 592. $226 03

PAULY, MARY,
From W. S. Shackelford. A lot of land on the north side of Montgomery, west of 7th, thence westwardly 40 feet, thence south the same width 210 feet, more or less, to a 30 foot alley. Deed book 132, p. 318. $31 56

PATTEN, W. H.,
From M. W. Ladd. A lot of land on the south side of Van Buren, 171 feet east of Ohio; thence eastwardly 50 feet; thence southwardly the same width 125 feet to Union street. Deed book 117, page 403. $15 05

PENNY, VIRG.,
From John Gardner. A lot of land on the east side of First street, 104 feet south of College; thence southwardly 22 feet; thence the same width 150 feet to an alley. Deed book 128, page 633. $15 70

FRASSELL, JACOB
A lot or parcel of land situated on the north side of Bank street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, having a front of 29 feet, and running back 177 feet northwardly same width. $6 0.

PATTON, A. J.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the west side of Cabell street, between Franklin and the creek, having a front of 100 feet, and running back 150 feet westwardly same width. $23 60

PIERCE, SAMUEL,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the east side of Clay street, between Franklin and the creek, having a front of 22 feet, and running back 102 feet eastwardly same width. $12 57

PRICE, JACOB H., (H. Laib to pay),
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Market street, between Hancock and Clay, having a front of 21 feet, and running back 104 feet southwardly same width. $16 61

PLACE, SARAH,
From Mary Ann Richardson, a lot of land on the northeast corner of Jackson and Chestnut, thence eastwardly 50 feet, thence northwardly the same width 165 feet to a 12 foot alley. Deed book 120, page 216. $136 36

PRENTICE, CLARENCE J.,
To Alf. Harris, a lot of land on the north side of Walnut street 48 6-12 feet east of Floyd, thence eastwardly 113 3-12 feet, thence northwardly the same width 124 feet to an alley. Deed book 140, page 606. $189 30

PROCTOR, S. B.,
From John Broyles, a lot of land on the east side of Hancock street, and known as lot No. 4 in block No. 2, in the subdivision of lot No. 9, beginning 78 feet north of Roselane street, thence northwardly 24 feet, thence east the same width 95 feet to an alley. Deed book 124, page 62. $16 98

PETRI, CASPER,
From John Abel, a lot of land being the eastern half of lot No. 11 in square No. 6, in Portland. Deed book 99, page 302. $15 40

PARKER, ROBT.,
From I. Henderson. Lot No. 9 in square No. 1 in Henderson's sub-division in Bullitt's addition, having a front of 25 feet on the north side of Prentice and running thence northwardly the same width 150 feet to an alley. Deed book 135, page 556. $6 56

REDDING BALINDA,
From W. H. Beynroth. A lot of land on the south side of Jefferson street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, 105 feet west of Twelfth, thence westwardly 30 feet; thence southwardly the same width to Green street. Deed book 102, page 43. $112 34

REYNOLDS, W. B.,
From J. Dewolf. A lot of land in Dewolf's addition, and known as lots 169, 399, 325, 356, 327, 338, in half acres, Nos. 50 and 51. Deed book 115, page 614. $73 00

REHL, CHAS.,
From Fred. Raff. A lot of land on the south side of Southgate street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, and known as lot 64 in Inman and Southgate's subdivision, having a front of 50 feet, and running thence southwardly the same width 185 feet to a 13-foot alley. Deed book 112, page 482. $14 00

RICHARDSON, O. B.,
From W. B. Reynolds' executors. A lot of land on the south side of Main street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, 120 feet west of Fifteenth street, thence west 30 feet; thence southwardly 190 feet to a 13-foot alley. Deed book 113, page 431. $65 38

RILY, KATE (OR THOMAS),
From R. R. Jones. A lot of land on the south side of Jefferson street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, 78 9-12 feet west of Twelfth, thence westwardly 26 3-12 feet; thence southwardly the same width to Green street. Deed book 121, page 568. $97 28

RYANN, MARY ANN,
From J. A. Dickinson. A lot of land on the south side of an alley, having a front of 30 feet, and running thence southwardly 87 1-12 feet, commencing at a point 100 feet east of Eighteenth street. Deed book 124, page 559. $31

RAY, JOHN,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the east side of Shelby, between Fulton and Creek, having a front of 20 feet, and running back 190 feet eastwardly same width. $9 53

ROBINSON A. McGILL,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Portland avenue, between 2d and 3d streets, having a front of 30 feet, and running back 198 feet northwardly same width.
Also a lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the east side of 6th, between York and Breckinridge, having a front of 30 feet, and running back 200 feet eastwardly same width. $73 51

REA, PAT.,
From B. J. Spalding. A lot of land on the west side of 11th street, 26 feet south of Delaware, thence south 30 feet; thence west 166 feet to an alley. Deed book 121, page 556. $17

READ, JOS. B.,
From Louis Shafer. A lot of land on the north side of Magazine, 109½ feet east of 10th street, thence eastwardly 25 feet, thence northwardly the same width 155 feet to a 10-foot alley. Deed book 122, page 549. $25 00

RILEY, ETHLINDA,
From Kate Lewis. A lot of land on the south side of Lafayette street, 78 9-12 feet west of Preston street, thence westwardly 26 3-12 feet, thence southwardly the same width 142 feet to an alley. Deed book 122, page 512. $53 50

RUDD, JAS. C.,
A lot of land on the south side of Green street, between East and Floyd, having a front of 41 feet, and running thence southwardly the same width 142 feet. See case in Louisville Chancery Court, James Rudd's exr's against Jas. Rudd's heirs. $59 63

RUSSELL, J. W.,
From J. A. Dickinson. A lot of land on the west side of Seventeenth street, 45 feet north of Duncan, thence northwardly 20 feet, thence westwardly the same width 90 feet to a 10-foot alley. Deed book 128, page 501. $17 00

ROSENTHAL, S. N. (OR VAL),
From Jas. Slaughter. A lot of land on the south side of Jefferson street, having a front of 26¼ feet, and running thence southwardly the same width 70 feet. Deed book 128, page 335. $41 58

RAY, DR. JOHN,
From W. P. Boone. A lot of land on the south side of Portland avenue, having a front of 65 feet, and running thence southwardly the same width 110 feet to an alley. Deed book 129, page 549. $63 58

REID, C. L.,
From Thos. O'Mara. A lot of land on the south side of Madison, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, 150 feet west of Eighteenth, thence west 50 feet; thence southwardly the same width 163 feet. Deed book 131, page 94. $10 46

RAZIEUR, DAVID,
From C. Tackett. A lot of land on the south side of Marshall street 236 feet west of Clay, thence westwardly 30 feet, thence southwardly the same width 102 feet. Deed book 131, p. 281. $35 30

REDDINGTON, J.,
From J. W. Herring. A lot of land in Adams and Hull's addition, and known as the westwardly half of lot No. 18, having a front of 25 feet on the south side of Hull street, and extending back the same width 190 feet to a 20 foot alley. Deed book 132, p. 21. $7 48

LAURA S. ROSS,
From J. M. Tallbott. A lot of land on the northwest corner of Prentice and 15th, thence westwardly 200 feet, thence northwardly the same width 100 feet to an alley. Deed book 134, p. 557.
Also a lot of land on the north side of Madison street, between 14th and 15th, having a front of 30 feet, and running thence northwardly the same width 150 feet to an alley. Deed book 134, p. 557. $79 04

RIDGE, SAM. E.,
To John Henning. A lot of land on the south side of Monroe street, 64 feet west of Eleventh; thence west 36 feet; thence southwardly the same width 66¾ feet. Deed book 135, page 481. $37 67.

REID, J. M.,
To L. Eisenman. A lot of land on the south side of Main, 236½ feet east of Shelby; thence eastwardly 26¼ feet; thence southwardly the same width 204 feet to an alley. Deed book 137, page 228. $67 98

ROBINSON, ANN,
To Balinda Reding. A lot of land on the east side of Sixth cross street 280 9-12 feet south of York; thence southwardly 30 feet; thence eastwardly the same width 179 6-12 feet to a 20-foot alley. Deed book 135, p. 310.

ROGERS, SIDNEY J.,
From Rogers' heirs. A lot of land on the east side of Garden, between Madison and Chestnut, having a front of 225 feet, and running thence eastwardly to the creek.
Also, a lot of land on Brady street, having a front of 74 feet, and running thence the same width to the creek.
Also, a lot of land on Underhill street, having a front of 41 feet, and running thence the same width to the creek.
Also, a lot of land on the west side of Underhill, having a front of 150 feet, and running thence westwardly the same width to the creek.
Also, a lot of land on the north side of Fulton, having a front of 45 feet, and running thence northwardly the same width to the river.
Also, a lot of land on the north side of Fulton, between Jackson and Hancock, having a front of 45 feet, and running thence northwardly the same width 210 feet. See deed book No. 7, page 156, in Louisville Chancery Court, or suit No. 5,890. $278 12

ROSENAU, SARAH,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Walnut, between 18th and 19th streets, having a front of 60 feet and running back 209 feet northwardly the same width. $44 00

JACOB SCHUBER (not Schibbie),
From James Guthrie. A lot of land in Guthrie's addition, and known as lot No. 11, in Block No. 4, having a front on the south side of Locust street of 50 feet. Deed book 107, page 249. $73 48

STEPHEN SCHWIND,
From Susan P. Christy. A lot of land on the south side of Walnut, 235 feet east of Shelby, thence eastwardly 23 feet, thence southwardly the same width 165 feet to an alley. Deed book 139, page 104. $37 70

ANTON SISTERHEN,
From Philip Gernert. A lot of land on the east side of Shelby, 182 feet south of Jefferson, thence southwardly 22 feet, thence eastwardly the same width 100 feet to a 10 foot alley. Deed book 118, page 545. $57 58

ELIZABETH SCULLY,
From Churchill's ex'r. A lot of land in Churchill's addition, and known as lot No. 3, in Block No. 2, fronting on Seventh street, between Oldham and Oak. Deed book 114, page 413. $6 00

JOS. SHALL,
From W. R. Vance. A lot of land on the south side of Grayson, 24 3-12 feet west of Nineteenth street, thence westwardly 24 3-12 feet, thence southwardly the same width 180 feet. Deed book 118, page 211. $11 88

SCHULER, JACOB,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Madison, between 18th and 19th streets, having a front of 25 feet, and running back 161 feet southwardly same width.

SMITH, MARIA, of col.
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on Beargrass creek, in rear of Garden, having a front of 25 feet. $4 73

STRATMAN, MARY,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Madison, between Shelby and Campbell, having a front of 26¼ feet, and running back 165 feet southwardly same width. $20 05

SALES, MARTIN,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Madison street, between 18th and 19th streets, having a front of 28 feet, and running back 160 feet southwardly same width. $18 57

LOUIS SMITH, Est.,
A lot of land on the north side of Main, between Wenzell and Buchanan, having a front of 30 feet, and running northwardly the same width 132 feet. $31 45

SAMPLE, GEO.,
From J. R. Jacob. A lot of land on the south side of Fulton street, 60 feet west of Campbell street, thence westwardly 120 feet, thence southwardly the same width 200 feet to a 20 foot alley. Deed book 95, page 552.

SAMPLE, GEO.,
From John Odell. A lot of land on the east side of Campbell street, 220 feet south of Fulton street, thence southwardly 30 feet, thence eastwardly the same width 200 feet to a 20 foot alley. Deed book 102, page 154. $66 76

SHELLY, S. T.,
From George W. Wilson. A lot of land 52½ feet from the northeast corner of 12th and Maple; thence eastwardly 30 feet; thence southwardly the same width 210 feet to an alley. Deed book 129, page 408. $20 18

SCHURER, WM.,
From C. L. Reid. A lot of land on the north side of Madison, 150 feet west of 18th; thence westwardly 25 feet; thence northwardly the same width 161 feet to a 20 foot alley. Deed book 134, page 45. $10 98

STANCLIFF, C. L.,
From E. S. Cooper. A lot of land on the north side of Walnut street, 180 feet west of 14th; thence westwardly 30 feet; thence northwardly the same width 209 feet to an alley. Deed book 134, page 22. $112 00

SCHAEFFER, FRED.,
From C. Drier. A lot of land 75 feet north of the northeast corner of Payne street; thence northwardly 75 feet; thence eastwardly the same width 162 feet to a 30 foot alley. Deed book 135, page 415. $12 46

STALLMAN, HENRY,
To John Rottenbush. A lot of land on the northeast corner of Southgate and Eighteenth street; thence eastwardly 161 feet; thence northwardly the same width 128 feet. Deed book 138, page 370. $63 38

SCHULTZ, LOUIS,
From Pat. Joyes. A lot of land on the north side of Main street, between Cabell and Buchanan, having a front of 25 feet, and running thence northwardly the same width 150 feet to an alley. Deed book 126, page 225. $35 24

SCHULTZ, ISAAC,
From W. A. Duckwall, a lot of land in Portland, and known as lot No. 105 on the plan of Portland.
Also the westwardly half of lot No. 106, in square No. 80 on the map of Portland, and recorded in deed book 127, page 175. $22 60

SANDMAN, JOS.,
From R. Somerby, a lot of land on Rowan street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, having a front of 110 feet on Rowan, with about 60 feet at the width, making a triangle like a V. Deed book 137, page 438.

STEELE, JOHN,
From Pat. Carrall. A lot of land on the west side of 11th street, thence 20 feet, thence westwardly the same width 78 feet. Deed book 119, page 120. $44 53

STOY, E. J.,
From J. L. Owen. A lot of land on the north side of Grayson street, 40 feet from the northeast corner of 19th and Grayson, thence eastwardly 63 feet, thence northwardly the same width 200 feet, more or less. Deed book 97, page 164. $6 30

STEWARD, E. D.,
From Samuel Parker. A lot of land, known as lot No. 13 in the plan of Portland, having a front of 35 feet on Montgomery street and running back 200 feet, more or less, to an alley. Deed book 94, page 15.

SHIELDS, MARY ANN,
From E. Lockhart. A lot of land on the south side of High street, being the eastern half of lot No. 6 in plat of Portland. Deed book 116, page 399. $11 33

SLAUGHTER, A. H.,
From T. H. Noble. A lot of land on the south side of Portland avenue, having a front of 100 feet, and running thence southwardly the same width 315 feet, more or less. Deed book 133, page 483. $11

SMITH, WM.,
From A. McClurg. A lot of land on the southwest corner of 17th and Grayson; thence westwardly 120 feet, more or less; thence southwardly the same width 200 feet, more or less. Deed book 119, page 84. $125 01

SMITH, WM.
From A. Getting. A lot of land on Madison, between 15th and 16th, and known as lot No. 16, in block No. 10, of a 10-acre lot, having a front of 30 feet, and running back 162 feet to an 15-foot alley. Deed book 102, page 144.

SMITH, FRED.
From Eva Smith. A lot of land on the north side of Market, 164 feet west of 16th street; thence westwardly 24 feet; thence northwardly the same width 100 feet to a 10-foot alley. Deed book 110, page 463. $36 43

SPEED, MARY E.,
From P. Speed. A lot of land on the north side of Madison, between 13th and 14th, 81½ feet west of 14th; thence westwardly 18 10-12 feet; thence northwardly the same width 161 feet to an 18-foot alley. Deed book 119, page 311. $31 20

STEPHENS, PETER,
From T. J. Want. A lot of land on the north side of Grayson, 60 feet east of 15th, thence east 30 feet, more or less, thence northwardly the same width 80 feet, more or less. Deed book 99, p. 195.
Also a lot of land on the south side of Grayson, between 14th and 15th, having a front of 30 feet, and running thence southwardly the same width 150 feet to an alley. Deed book 99, p. 195. $64 00

STEELE, F. K.,
From D. W. Newton. A lot of land on the north side of Walnut, 60 feet east of 18th, thence eastwardly 30 feet, thence northwardly the same width 160 feet to a 20 foot alley. Deed book 124, p. 301. $39 44

SMITH, GEO., of col.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the west side of 15th street, between Harney and Gallagher, having a front of 25 feet and running back 150 feet westwardly same width. $10 00

SNYDER, ANDREW,
A lot or parcel of land situated on the north side of Madison street, between 19th and 20th, having a front of 30 feet and running back 161 feet northwardly the same width. $11 98

STORTS, SARAH,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Grayson, between West and 11th streets, having a front of 26 feet and running back 65 feet northwardly the same width. $5 98

STEMLEY, HENRY,
A lot or parcel of land situated on the south side of High street, below the hospital, having a front of 55 feet and running back 229 feet southwardly the same width. $22 70

SHEA, PATRICK,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Walnut, between 12th and 13th streets, having a front of 22½ feet and running back 52½ feet southwardly the same width. $39 61

SMITH, WM.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the south side of Jefferson, between 14th and 15th streets, having a front of 30 feet and running back southwardly 210 feet the same width. $15 01

SMITH, M. A. R.
From Wm. Preston. A lot of land 125 feet east of Shelby street, thence east 23 feet, thence north the same width 165 feet to an alley. Deed book 115, page 94. $14 98

STRASSER, NICH.,
To J. Seller. A lot of land on the south side of Jefferson, 130 feet east of Clay street; thence east 23 feet; thence southwardly the same width 204 feet to an alley. Deed book 218, page 280. $55 10

STEPHENS, MARY A.,
From H. W. Knott. A lot of land on the west side of Second, 250 feet south of Breckinridge; thence southwardly 25 feet; thence westwardly the same width 200 feet to a 20 foot alley. Deed book 114, page 157. $28 56

TYLER, CHAS. D. or J. W.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the alley between Lampton and Breckinridge and Clay and Hancock, having a front of 75 feet, and running back 120 feet same width. $14 23

TAYLOR, WM.,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the north side of Maple street, between 13th and 14th streets, having a front of 30 feet, and running back 160 feet northwardly same width. $8 70

TILLMAN, MARY,
A lot or parcel of land, situated on the south side of Oak, between Cherry and 14th streets, having a front of 35 feet, and running back 166 feet southwardly same width. $3 29

TRAVIS, JOHN,
A lot or parcel of land, with improvements, situated on the east side of 4th street, between York and Lexington, having a front of 25 feet, and running back 180 feet eastwardly same width. $35 65

TAGUE, MARY,
From Commissioner in Chancery. A lot of land on the north side of Market street, having a front of 46 feet and running thence northwardly the same width 196 feet to a 20-foot alley. Deed book 103, page 96. $53 98

THOMAS, MICHAEL,
To M. Stich. A lot of land on Cave road, having a front of 40 feet and running thence northwardly the same width to the creek. Deed book 135, page 198. $8 48

UNDERWOOD, DOROTHA,
A lot of land on the west side of 5th, between York and Breckinridge, having a front of 50 feet and running thence westwardly 200 feet to an alley. Deed book 127, page 254. $66 00

URBAN, C. L.,
From P. S. Barber. A lot of land on the north side of Madison street, and known as lot No. 103, in P. S. Barber's addition, having a front of 30 feet, and running thence northwardly the same width 161 feet to a 20-foot alley. Deed book 129, page 474. $11 98

VALLETTA, H.,
From T. C. Warren. A lot of land on the north side of Gray, 110 feet east of Preston; thence eastwardly 70 feet; thence northwardly the same width 200 feet to an alley. Deed book 85, page 112. $65 50

VOLPERT, MICHAEL,
A lot or parcel of land known as square 7 in upper Portland, having a front of 30 feet, and running back 200 feet same width. $4 90

JULIET WHIPPLE,
From J. Whipple. A lot of land on the northwest corner of Eighth and Portland avenue, thence westwardly 210 feet, thence northwardly the same width 200 feet to a 29 foot alley. Deed book 122, page 241. $72 00

H. WINTERHOLDER,
From V. Rivand. A lot of land on the north side of Portland avenue, 175 feet west of First cross street, thence westwardly 100 feet, thence northwardly the same width 98 feet to a 33 foot alley. Deed book 125, page 592. $84 55

HENRY WEBBER,
From J. B. Hollscher. A lot of land on the north side of Portland avenue, having a front of 33 feet, and running thence northwardly the same width 210 feet to an alley.
Also, a lot of ground on the east side of Preston, between Market and Jefferson, having a front of 35 feet, and running thence eastwardly the same width 70 feet. Deed book 114, page 141. $83 23

WATSON, MATHEW,
From Susan Haen. A lot of land in Portland, known as lot No. 50, in square No. 96, having a front of 30 feet, and running back the same width 80 feet to an alley. Deed book 120, page 210. $14 58

WATSON, MATHEW and MARK,
From W. L. Curley. A lot of land in Portland, known as lot No. 188, in square 103. Deed book 124, page 304. $20 93

WESTON, B. N.,
From J. A. Sikefield. A lot of land on the west side of Eleventh street, 187 4-12 feet from Market street, thence northwardly 22 7-12 feet, thence westwardly the same width 80 feet. Deed book 115, page 570. $42 13

WETZELL, VALENTINE,
From John Brady. A lot of land on the north side of a 30 foot alley, between Main and Market and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, 126 8-12 feet east of Seventeenth street, thence eastwardly 22 4-12 feet, thence north the same width 85 feet to a 10 foot alley. Also, a lot of land on the north side of Main street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, having a front of 60 feet, and running thence northwardly the same width 196 feet to an alley. Deed book 120, page 341. $124 60

WHEELER, ARRETTA,
From M. Hunter. A lot of land on the south side of Fulton, between Campbell and Cabell, having a front of 25 feet, and running thence southwardly the same width 200 feet to a 20-foot alley. Deed book 119, page 261. $16 98

WARREN, J. W.,
From J. Rotenbush. A lot of land 173 feet front, on the northeast corner of Chestnut and Seventeenth streets, thence eastwardly 72 feet; thence northwardly the same width 161 feet. Deed book 110, page 394. $57 38

WIRTZ, WILLIAM,
Of A. Wellish. A lot of land known as lots 16 and 17, in Brent's addition. Deed book 108, page 241.
Also a lot of land on the north side of Keller, between Campbell and Wenzel streets, having a front of 30 feet, and running thence northwardly the same width 154 feet.
Also a lot of land in Guthrie's addition, having a front of 113½ feet, and running thence back the same width 249 feet. Deed book 106, page 111. $64 33

WOOD, CYNTHIANA,
From I. Henderson. A lot of land on the west side of Fifteenth, between Harney and Gallagher having a front of 30 feet, and running thence westwardly the same width 150 feet to an alley. Deed book 133, page 475. $4 78

WINN, JAMES,
From G. T. Bergman. A lot of land on the south side of Oldham street, having a front of 29 feet, and running thence southwardly the same width 179 feet to a 20-foot alley. Deed book 133, page 117. $9 81

WHITLOW, FANNY,
From George W. Sage. A lot of land on the south side of High street, having a front of 33 feet, and running thence southwardly the same width to an alley. Deed book 129, page 297. $19 85

WHALEN, MICHAEL,
A lot of land on the north side of High street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, having a front of — feet, and running northwardly the same width. $9 24

WALTER, M. A.,
A lot of land on the west side of Jackson, between Mechanic and Kentucky streets, having a front of 75 feet, and running thence westwardly the same width 100 feet. $19.

WRIGHT, JOS.,
A lot of land on the east side of Vetter street, between Pike and Overhill, having a front of 40 feet, and running thence back the same width 132 feet. $16 58.

WELCH, MARGT.,
A lot of land on the south side of Chestnut street, between Clay and Shelby, having a front of 25 feet and running thence southwardly the same width 204 feet to an alley. $24 96

WARREN, EMILIE OR ED.,
A lot of land on the west side of 1st street, between Caldwell and Breckinridge, having a front of 20 feet and running thence westwardly the same width 200 feet to an alley. $34

WASSER, CATH.,
A lot of land on the northeast corner of Shelby and Jefferson, having a front of 28¼ feet and running thence northwardly the same width 102 feet. $59 89

WATSON, JOHN,
A lot of land on the east side of Clay, between Franklin and the creek, having a front of 21 feet and running thence eastwardly the same width 105 feet. $16 90

WOODY, JOHN,
From Jas. Poole. A lot of land on the north side of Lampton, 300 feet east of Hancock street; thence eastwardly 21 feet; thence northwardly the same width 97 feet to an alley. Deed book 129, page 367. $20 26

WHITE ANGUS,
A lot of ground beginning at the intersection of Chestnut and 17th streets, running westwardly 47 feet with Chestnut street; thence with said 17th street 700 feet the same width. $80 30

WEST, SARAH,
From J. H. West. A lot of land on the north side of Jefferson street, between Clay and Shelby, having a front of 25 feet and running thence northwardly 204 feet to a 20-foot alley. Deed book 101, page 274. $24 30

YOEMAN, E. & L.,
From J. C. Hoffman. A lot of land on the north side of Madison, 210 feet west of 16th, thence west 30 feet, thence northwardly the same width 161 feet to a 20-foot alley. Deed book 96, page 375. $16

YENNAWINE, SAMUEL,
A lot of land on the west side of Sixth cross street, having a front of — feet, and running thence westwardly the same width. Deed book 96, page 311.
Also a lot of land on the east side of Sixth, between Green and Walnut streets, having a front of — feet, and running thence eastwardly the same width.

YENNAWINE, SAM'L,
A lot of land on the south side of Green, between 7th and 8th, and having a front of — feet, and running thence southwardly the same width — feet to an alley. Deed book 87, page 48. $274 56

YOUNG, PRESTON, of col.,
A lot of land on the south side of Chestnut, between 11th and 12th streets, having a front of 40 feet and running thence southwardly the same width 200 feet to an alley. $64 40

ZEISER, JOHN,
A lot of land on the west side of Shelby, between Lampton and Roselane, having a front of 25 feet and running thence west the same width 150 feet. $13

ZANONE, JOS. A.,
From C. Palatuga. A lot of land on the west side of Preston, having a front of 23 feet, and running thence westwardly the same width 118 feet to a 10-foot alley. Deed book 130, page 98. $28 38.

ZEIGLER, CONRAD,
To Rosalia Stone. A lot of land 240 feet from the corner of Market and Chestnut; thence east 30 feet; thence northwardly the same width 198 feet. Deed book 101, page 374. $19

ZIMMERMAN, WM.,
From Westenberger. A lot of land on the north side of Mary street, having a front of 25 feet and running thence back the same width 180 feet to an alley. Deed book 129, page 430. $17 48

ZOELLER, W. and J.,
From Theodore Schwartz. A lot of land on the north side of Portland avenue, 275 feet west of First cross street, thence westwardly 35 feet; thence northwardly the same width 198 feet to a 33-foot alley. Deed book 125, page 51. $125 28

fe6 d5

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OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists, 93 Market, corner of Floyd street.

T. F. HEETER, Druggist, corner Seventeenth and Market streets.

E. KAMPFMUELLER, corner Seventh street and Broadway.

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Office No. 70½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets,
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ESTABLISHED 1850, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

The Consulting Surgeon of this celebrated Dispensary, and Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicine sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

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GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
ja15 d Louisville, Ky.

MISSISQUOI
SPRING WATER,
FOR SALE BY PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.
Cures Cancer,
Cures SCROFULA,
Cures CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS,
And all the Impurities of the Blood,
AND THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR
BRIGHT'S DISEASE!
AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

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FROM THE VINEYARDS OF
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Proprietor of Rising Sun and Los Angeles Vineyards
C. P. MOORMAN & CO.,
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SAWS!

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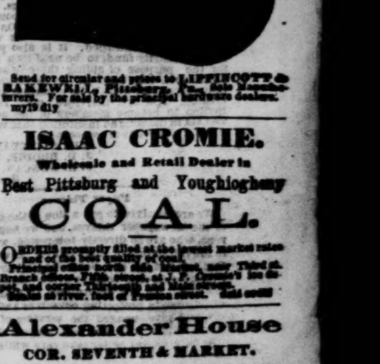

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COR. SEVENTH & MARKET.
FARE TWO DOLLARS PER DAY.
MRS. JO. B. ALEXANDER & CO., Proprietors.
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Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1869.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives. A. M.	Arrives. P. M.		Closes. A. M.	Closes. P. M.
[illegible]	4:45	Eastern Mail	12:00 M.	12:00
7:30	6:00	St Louis Mail	12:00 M.	12:00
2:00	4:45	Ind. & Chicago	12:00 M.	12:00
4:00	1:30	Nash., Memph., and Southern Mails	......	3:00 12:00
11:00	7:00	Frank., Lex. and Way Mails	......	2:00 12:00
9:00	......	Louis. and Bardstown R.R. Mails	......	2:45
6:00	9:00	Louis. and Crab Orchard Br. R. R. Mails	......	12:00
6:00	....	Louisv. and Cin. Mailboat Mails	9:00	......
		Louis. and Evans. Mailboat Mails	......	8:30
		LVS. TU., WED., FR., AND SAT.		
[illegible]	4:45 9:00 6:00	New Alb. and Jeff. Shawneeto'n Stage leaves	12:00 M.	12:00 12:00
		LVS. MON., WED. AND SAT.		
.....	:00	Taylorsville and Bloomfi'ld stage	......	12:00
		LVS. TU., THU., AND SAT.		
.....	:00	Shelbyville Mail	......	12:00
4.00		Chat. and Atlanta Post. Car, comprising N. Ca., S. Ca., Ga., Ala., Miss., and La.	.....	5:00

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	1:45 P. M.	8:30 A. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express	4:00 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express	2:05 P. M.	7:50 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	8:30 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	11:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lexington	7:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	8:40 A. M.	4:15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
6:30 A. M., daily.	5:00 A. M., daily ex. Sund'y
7:30 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	7:25 P. M., daily.
9:10 P. M., " " "	5:45 P. M., daily ex. Sund'y
1:30 A. M., " " Mon.	

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:30 P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 135.

It is stated that Rothschild has purchased two millions of United States bonds recently.

Nick Dupont, a fisherman of Helena, Ark., was accidentally drowned last Saturday.

The trial of Doran for the murder of Capt. Ed. Whitfield, commenced in Memphis yesterday.

Very Reverend T. K. Butler, late Vicar General of the Catholic Church of the Covington Diocese, died in that city yesterday morning.

Hon. Murray McConnell was murdered by an unknown assassin, in his office at Jacksonville, Morton county, Ill., yesterday morning.

Jas. T. Brady died in New York yesterday morning of apoplexy, aged 54 years. All the courts adjourned in respect to his memory.

C. H. Edwards, chiropodist, of Dayton, in this State, died of small-pox at the city hospital in Dayton, Ohio, on Monday.

Dr. Nelaton, Paris, the Emperor's medical adviser, has inspected the Siamese twins, and thinks they can be safely divided.

The remains of Mrs. Surratt were Monday delivered to Annie Surratt and her brother Isaac, by order of the President.

Private letters from Paris state that General Dix will resign the ministry to France in March.

G. M. Lee, a distinguished lawyer of Cincinnati, was sent to the Longview Lunatic Asylum yesterday, insane.

The Memphis Avalanche believes that the detective from whom Wells escaped a few days since was Barmore, the missing Nashville detective.

John Sullivan fell into a vat of boiling sugar at the Eagle Refinery, in Boston, on Monday. The skin peeled off from his waist to the neck, and he will probably die.

Col. Balch, of the Ordnance Bureau, was sworn in the Dyer Court of Inquiry, on Monday, and underwent a partial examination. His testimony is considered very important.

Turner Hall, a large frame public hall in Evansville, was destroyed by fire yesterday evening. An adjoining building was badly damaged. Loss about $8,000—insurance $4,000.

London papers announce the failure of Morgan, Melbourne & Co., merchants, their liabilities amounting to half a million sterling. The suspension of Ward & Co., of Bradford, England, is also reported, their liabilities being heavy.

Gen. Grant on Monday indorsed the visit of Col. Collyer, one of the Indian Peace Commissioners, to Fort Cobb, Indian Territory, and instructed the officers of the army to furnish all necessary facilities to him.

John J. Furslein, recently discharged from the Twentieth Regular Infantry at Shreveport, La., and said to have a wife in Baltimore, committed suicide at the St. Clair Hotel, in St. Louis, yesterday morning.

Gen. Robert E. Lee has been elected President of the Bible Society, of Rockbridge county, Va., and has issued a short address to the citizens of that county, in behalf of the society, which is to supply every family in the county with a copy of the Bible.

A destructive fire occurred in Cincinnati yesterday morning at 118 and 120 Main street. The buildings were not much injured, but the goods contained in them, to the value of $25,000, were destroyed. Loss mostly covered by insurance.

Gen. Grant arrived in Philadelphia early yesterday morning, and stopped at the Continental Hotel. He was so fatigued from travel and his labors in New York, as to be unable to attend a wedding in that city, at which his presence was promised.

In the Essex (Mass.) Superior Court yesterday O'Baldwin was found guilty of prize fighting, against the laws of that State. His counsel appealed, and the case will go to the Supreme Court. There was a large attendance of roughs, in the expectation of his discharge, who were much disappointed.

A Brussels letter says. "The Empress Carlotta has been for the last two months in a calm state, and has become extremely inactive. Often she does not get up at all, but passes two days in bed. In consequence she is getting extraordinarily stout. When she is urged to get up she almost invariably replies that as the pictures want to run away she is obliged to watch them."

At a meeting of the St. Louis Board of Trade, yesterday afternoon, resolutions were offered providing for a committee to inquire into the feasibility and cost of changing the present levee from an inclined plane to a level quay, extending from Biddle street to the arsenal, and to recommend that spaces be set apart for a ferry landing and descents to the river; also what revenue might accrue to the city by leasing certain portions of the quay for lumber-yards, elevators, railroad depots, &c.

E. King, Jr., formerly agent of the Virginia Express Company in Norfolk, Va., reported to have been knocked down and robbed of ten thousand dollars, while on his way to to the depot, and who was subsequently arrested on suspicion of complicity in the robbery, has made a full confession of guilt, which also implicates Thomas C. Potts, his brother-in-law. About $7,000 of the stolen money, which belonged to the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad company, has been recovered.

A peculiar case is on trial in the District Court in Philadelphia. It seems that Fanny Kemble, having been excessively annoyed by parties coming late and running in and out during her reading at Reading, given last March, at the Concert Hall, decided to close the doors after a certain hour, and allow no one to enter. This, together with placing chairs or stools in the passage ways, which, it is alleged, was permitted, is in direct violation of an act of Assembly, passed March, 1867, which prescribes a penalty of $500, one-half of which goes to the informer on trial.

The following comprise yesterday's crop of convicts in New York: Patrick Martin, for burglary in the second degree, was sentenced to the State prison for ten years; Andrew Schurze, grand larceny, sentenced to Sing Sing for four years and six months; Jno. Crawford, burglary in the third degree, State prison for four years and six months; Wm. Johnson, colored, grand larceny, State prison for five years; Jno. Maguire, stealing wagon, State prison for five years; Pat. Moore, highway robbery, an old offender, sentenced to the State prison for twenty years.

THE CLERKS.

Their Organization and its Objects.

The [illegible] of the clerks of this city toward [illegible] one which will certainly [illegible] the greatest number [illegible] of its originators be [illegible]. As we understand it, the organization [illegible] in view the interests of [illegible] employed, and, this being [illegible] hearty support [illegible] explained in the following [illegible], which has been issued recently:

TO THE CLERKS OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

The Clerks' Mercantile Society of this city is now fairly organized, and it is necessary, in order to make its operations complete, to call to its aid every clerk of respectability employed here. It has therefore been determined that a circular, setting forth the object of the association, should be presented to the clerks of this city, with the hope that they will testify their approval by coming forward as rapidly as possible, and aid in the noble work that is now contemplated. The primary object of this association is to elevate the [illegible] of its members by cultivating their taste for the good and beautiful, as well as to improve them in commercial knowledge. Hence the necessity for a combination of those who are willing to [illegible] in building up in our city an [illegible] that will be remunerative in [illegible] its teachings. To do so, [illegible] a large room for meetings, [illegible]. On this foundation [illegible] that will reflect [illegible]. It is also proposed to [illegible] a charity fund, to be used by a committee for the purpose of aiding those who, through misfortune, may need it. As the society grows in numbers and wealth, its [illegible] be increased. You are, therefore, [illegible] respectfully invited to become members of the association, and aid in building an institution that will be productive of good to all concerned.

WM. F. ALEXANDER,
J. D. BRODIE,
J. A. DUNCAN,
Committee.

Paper Thieves.

We are resolved to put a stop to the operations of the newspaper thieves, and we hope our patrons, who are as directly interested, will help us to the full extent of their power. It will be seen that some of the bad boys who follow this business have already come to grief. Others will follow suit. We are determined to spare no pains or expense in protecting ourselves and our readers, and have engaged the services of a number of detectives who will not neglect their duty. The culprits had better take care while they may.

THE CITY.

The Colored Church Litigation.

The Center-street colored church injunction case was partially argued in the United States Court yesterday.

Taxes.

Don't fail to read the names in the Tax Receiver's delinquent list to-day. The taxes must be paid or the property will be sold to make the same.

A Green-Street Scene.

One of the colored female teachers of a colored school on Green street was yesterday publicly assaulted and severely punished by a negro mother, whose beloved boy the teacher had walloped for throwing mud at her pupils.

Another Burglary.

The residence of Mr. Wm. Tyler, on Second street, near Walnut, was entered by burglars night before last, and robbed of a fine gold hunting-case watch, a plain, heavy gold chain, a Maltese cross diamond pin, and about one hundred dollars in money.

A Railroad Conundrum.

A native of this city perpetrates the following, and says it is original:

Why are the engineers on the Louisville and Lexington railroad likely to become great in advance of everybody else? Because they are always the first to arrive at *Eminence*.

Protracted Meeting.

The protracted meeting in the new Christian church, corner of Jefferson and Fifteenth streets, continues with increasing interest. Many have bowed in obedience to Christ. Six made the confession last evening, who will be baptized this evening after the sermon. The preaching is done mainly by Elders Hopson and Haley. Dr. Hopson will address the audience this evening at 7½ o'clock.

A Deceased Female of Doubtful Age.

A correspondent in Spencer says there is a tombstone in a grave-yard of that county bearing the following unique record of departed worth:

To the Memory of
MARY ANN CECIL.
She bid Adieu to all that was Alive,
In the year of 1845;
And how Old she was we had that to fix,
She was near the Age of 76.

The Dutchman Hills Outlaws.

Bromley and Dennis, the two from Dutchman Hills committed to jail by the United States Commissioner on charge of violating and murdering two negro girls in December last, have not yet been indicted, or, at least, no indictments against them have been returned in the Federal court.

Bromley, during the war, was a Federal guerrilla. He is said to be a Kentuckian by birth. Dennis is from the North, and during the war served in one of the Pennsylvania cavalry regiments. There have been intimations that Dennis will turn State's evidence, as his testimony, with that of the negro witness, would probably hang Bromley.

Philip Phillips.

An evening of sacred song with this world renowned vocalist is announced to take place at the Methodist Episcopal church on Market, below Eighth street, on Friday evening next. The proceeds are to be devoted to benevolent objects. Aside from the charitable object of the entertainment the opportunity of hearing this great singer is not to be considered in connection with the price of admission. No man in this country or Europe approaches Philip Phillips in the rendering of sacred song; he has studied it thoroughly, and thoroughly mastered it. Who that has heard "Your Mission" can ever forget it. This piece rendered by him in the hall of the House of Representatives at Washington several years since is described as most wonderfully thrilling. Those who love sacred music, and that rendered in the finest style, should attend Friday night.

That Bedstead.

Everybody knows or has heard, that while a grand ball was going on at Alice Brown's bagnio, on Lafayette street, one night week before last, a bedstead, of which the bawdy A. B. claimed to be the owneress, was levied on and taken away by a Green street furniture dealer named Huber. This gave rise to a "vigorous prosecution of the war" upon Huber, and it had been kept up with unabated fury until yesterday. Magistrates Clement and Matlack decided the question in favor of the defendant, Huber. An appeal has been taken to the Common Pleas court by the outwitted Alice, and the bedstead of contention has been stored at Whaley's auction house, there to rest until the litigation is ended. Huber is also to be tried next Saturday on a felony warrant, charging him with having stolen the bedstead.

A Bit of a Love Story.

The following mysterious conversation was accidentally overheard a night or two since on one of our principal streets, the words being by two young gentlemen who were walking rapidly homeward. The beginning and the end of it is necessarily lost to history:

First Young Man—I never did quite understand that affair of Charlie's.

Second Y. M.—Well, you see, Charlie went to Danville and met her at a party, and fell dead in love with her, and she fell dead in love with him—

First Y. M.—And they married, did they?

Second Y. M.—Yes, I believe so. At any rate it was all right between them till that city chap with a fiddle came along and she saw him at a dance, with his infernal airs and his "toot! de doodle! toot! de toot! toodly! loot te to——!"

And with infinite disgust at the recollection, the speaker stopped short, and our informant, turning a street corner, heard no more of the dark tale of "unrequieted" love.

Personal.

We regret to hear that Dr. Wm. Hays, formerly of the advance guard of Gen. Morgan's command, died suddenly at his home, at Covington, on Monday last. He was an excellent and popular gentleman, and this announcement will cause deep sorrow among his comrades.

Mr. Jas. S. Applegate, an old citizen, and a clever, most excellent, and reliable gentleman, is announced this morning as a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. He has many and strong friends and he deserves them.

Judge E. Craig, of the City Court, has been too sick to venture out from home the past two or three days. His Honor Mayor Tomppert is holding court *ad interim*.

W. T. Samuels, Esq., Assistant Secretary of State, and Frank Mayo, the well-known actor, were at the Willard yesterday.

Captain L. Barney, the railroadist, has just returned from a flying jaunt to Milwaukee.

Dr. Maclean, late Professor of Institutes of Medicine in the Royal College of Surgeons, Kingston, Canada, has accepted an appointment to the chair of Surgery in the Kentucky School of this city.

Italian Ball Last Night.

The select ball given by our Italian citizens at Masonic Temple last night was a pleasant, successful, and brilliant affair. The managers consisted of some of the most popular and well known Italian citizens, and the participants were of the best society; and the youths and maidens from the sunny vine-clad hills danced and frolicked in merry glee far into the morning hours.

Among those present was Mr. Paolo A. Botto, editor of the Natchez (Miss.) Democrat, and one of the foremost and most talented Italians in America, and, we believe, one of the only two American editors in whose veins flows the blood *d'Italiana*.

A clever and more gentlemanly corps of managers we never saw, and, together with the romantic beauty of the proverbially modest maidens and the urbanity and cordiality of the gentlemen, those present contributed mutually to each other's infinite enjoyment, and the enjoyment of those outside of the society who were so fortunate as to share the hospitality of the brotherhood. 'Twas truly a happy affair and one of which our Italian fellow-citizens may well feel proud.

THE JEFFERSONVILLE HORROR.

Testimony Before Justice Sanders Yesterday.

A large crowd gathered at the office of 'Squire Sanders, in Jeffersonville, yesterday, when the hour for the preliminary examination in the case of Margaret Nocton, charged with infanticide, arrived. The case was entered upon and conducted with a plentiful lack of ceremony, and with similar dispatch it was disposed of. The prisoner had refused the aid of counsel, and the proceedings were entirely *ex parte*, but this was no fault of 'Squire Sanders or anybody but the accused. The following is the testimony of all the witnesses examined:

Mrs. Rebecca Perkins, being duly sworn, testified—I am a midwife. Made an examination of the accused, Margaret Nocton, and found every indications of recent delivery of a child; should say within a week.

Dr. Lod. W. Beckwith testified—On Monday, the 8th, I made a post mortem examination on the body of a male child taken from the privy vault of Wm. H. Beynroth; found it had been suffocated. The lungs showed that they had inhaled air. I found a bandage around its mouth. It had every appearance of having been suffocated. There was no other appearance of violence on the child. I should say it had been born from twenty-four to forty-eight hours when I examined it, and that the time for birth had fully arrived. The deed had evidently been done hurriedly.

O. C. Curry stated that he had acted as Coroner in the absence of Coroner Lewman, and detailed his official action in the premises.

Mrs. Edith Rogers stated that she lived with Mr. Beynroth. That the deceased came there about a week previous to the occurrence. By request of Mr. Beynroth, I did Margaret's work, as the other girl was troubled with a sore hand. The accused came down in the kitchen. I told her Mrs. B. said she could go home if she was sick. She left, but I did not notice where she went. It was believed by everybody in the house that she was pregnant. I found nothing unusual in her room, either on Saturday or after the occurrence. This was on Sunday morning when she left. After some time I went to the privy, and there saw marks that led us to look down in the vault, and there we saw the child.

Johanna Ryan testified that she was a servant at the house of Mr. Beynroth and gave a statement similar to the testimony of Mrs. Roach.

Dr. W. W. Goodwyn testified that he had made an examination of the accused and found unmistakable signs of recent delivery of a child.

Ellen Nocton testified that she was the mother of the accused, and that she (Margaret) had been sick on Saturday night; that she came home early Sunday morning complaining of a sick headache; that she gave her some tea, but the accused did not go to bed; that up to this time she never knew anything unusual was the matter with her.

The accused, in making her statement, stoutly denied the charges against her.

Justice Sanders then committed her to jail, refusing to receive bail and deciding that the crime of willful infanticide had been proven against the defendant.

Pat. Campion.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Well may the people of Louisville be proud of the Representative from the —— District. He is a plain man, of strong common sense and sterling conscientiousness. He is diligently attentive to business, and a fit type of the sturdy, honest and intelligent mechanic. Pat. has all the hospitality, all the chivalry, all the warm-heartedness, that distinguish the noble sons of the Emerald Isle. Everybody here likes Pat.; and we predict that when Pat. goes home he will be glad to see every one of his constituents, and that they will all meet him with approving congratulations.

LYCURGUS.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 9, 1869.

LIGHTNING FROM THE BOX.

The Angry Flashings of the Answering Storm.

THE THIRD POWER TO CHURCH AND STATE,

And the Ignominy of Eternal Crochet Work and Berlin Wool.

A Lady Takes Up the Clerical Gauntlet.

"COLD MISSIONARY ON THE SIDE-BOARD."

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In your issue of to-day appears a full report of the sermon of Sunday night last, delivered by an eminent divine of this city, one point of which (and the most important one, perhaps, to the interests of the Christian world) you ably answer in your editorial of the morning.

The rest of these samples of this remarkable discourse are yet open to a reply, and as your paper permits free discussion of all topics not forbidden to ears polite, I claim the privilege thus universally granted to take up the clerical gauntlet.

"*Commencons au commencement*," as the French say pithily, and firstly—we waive our prerogative of fancy in imagining "the theater as it might be"—a platform on which angels themselves should not fear to tread as erected in the mind of genius and of truth, and agree to confine ourselves to the defense of the stage as it is, with all of its undeniable imperfections, grievous abuses, and human frailties.

As these last cling tenaciously to all circles of society, even when governed by the iron rod of puritanism, may we not be permitted to prefer the least of evils, where some are conceded to be inevitable, and place the lighted auditorium, the stirring orchestra, the shifting scenery, and the actor's arts before the gin-shop and the gambling house, whether openly or secretly resorted to, for in either case they exist undeniably.

When God created—for the pleasure of his children—flowers and shells, and music, and tinted His forests, and His very clouds, to meet the requisitions of superior natures, He did not confine the enjoyment of these gifts to the eye of man, (shared alike by the bird and beast), but gifted him with an inner vision wherewith to appreciate and recognize these beauties, else so useless and incomplete. Wordsworth has told us of his Peter Bell, a rustic of the hills, that the primrose—

"A yellow primrose it was to him,
But it was nothing more."

He lacked the glorious gift of imagination, the enchanter that, like the outer sunshine, lights up the world—and giving further still, appropriates its beauties, for the nascent deity within. He lacked the divine, the irrepressible, the ever mounting soul—the ariel of the body caliban.

Alas, have we "Peter Bells" even in our pulpits—utilitarians open only to the needs of commonplace? How dry, how cold, how utterly unfertilizing to the heart, on which it should fall like the mercy described by Shakespeare as

"Dropping like the gentle dews from heaven,"

is a religion that seeks to enslave its votaries to the observance of narrow and didactic laws; a dyspeptic creed that would regulate our very mental diet and recreations, and compel the man of mind for such ends to the social chit-chat of a sectarian tea-table, or the woman of fancy to the ignominy of eternal crochet-work or Berlin wool. Discard the poem, the novel, and the drama, and where does the brain find rest from its wearing duties—save in the vanities of dress, ingenious work, or the malignancy of gossip?

This applies to man and woman equally, for who does not know that at the loafers' corner characters are bandied like the shuttlecock between two battledores, and that the game of base-ball is there played to perfection. Playgoing, it is true, like church-going, may become a dissipation, and if this comparison be a source of cavil, let any impartial observer judge whether she who nightly resorts to the "holding forth" of a favorite preacher, leaving her business-wearied husband to seek his own amusement, and her children to the tender mercies of menials, be not a subject of equal censure with the woman of the world seeking constant excitement in the ball or opera? Does not the devotee of the gossiping sewing-circle or the pillar of the society for the propagation of the gospel among South Sea Islanders, who often carry into effect (even if actually sought at all) in their sensuous, undeveloped sloth of organization and cruel proclivities, Sidney Smith's grotesque idea of "Cold missionary on the side-board"—does not such a woman, I ask, visibly degenerate into frivolity of thought and dissipation of valuable time, which belongs by right elsewhere?

Yet all these things in moderation are good and wholesome, form outlets for mind and feeling, draw kindred souls together, and make known hidden resources, even as it helps some of us on our weary way to lose ourselves for a few hours in the enchantments of the theater or opera—to forget that we ourselves exist, and give rein to our softer sympathies, too often lulled to sleep by the cold monotony of common life.

As to "why people go to the theater," it would take a deeper thinker than even our didactic divine to answer this social problem, and, if I venture humbly to suggest a response to this querulous query, it is in deepest deprecation of aught beyond my own limited personal experience.

So judging, I aver that this amusement is chiefly recommended to our natures by the power it possesses to hold for a time our fatal self-consciousness—that argus of our lives which must be drugged sometimes with all its sleepless eyes in order to permit a healthy reaction of our entire being.

It is the chronic typhoid fever of existence which destroys us, save when nature interposes in our favor the shield of lethargy. Like Themistocles we pray sometimes for power to forget our identity—if only for a moment—for time to gather up one forced silently in the sweet oblivion of self.

In all other places of amusement this "old man of the sea"—this fatal self-presence, is pressed home upon us too vividly. We dress to go to the ball, and are anxious actors there—craving success. In the court-house, in the counting-room, in the streets even, self is the absorbing theme of vanity and interest, whether in man or woman, in old or young.

Even in the church of God, one care is *self*. It is our own salvation we seek alone, and save in those few glorious instances where, convinced that religion is not a thing of reason, but inspiration, the minister of genius takes the wings of the morning, and bears us where he lists, as the thistle down is wafted by the breeze. Save in such instances, rare indeed in our dull and practical pulpits—we are not permitted to break from the grinding fetters of self-consciousness. It is only at the touch of the Ithuriel spear of imagination that the godhead within us asserts its sway over matter, and we cast aside for a time our clog of flesh, and ride above it in the glory of our spiritual being, almost to the realization of the latter day when immortal bodies shall be given up, and self-consciousness be no more.

Preachers, lay this to heart, and if deep within you, perchance, lies the same fire of fancy, throw it freely out, as manna to the spiritually hungry in this desert of the world.

As "to the morality of most plays," trust to the alembic of intellect to filter its own moral and result. Like Dickens, we have a horror of "Mr. Barlow and his wand," at play or panorama! Egregious and obvious morals remind us of Gay's fables. When a man of the nineteenth century seeks an illustration of the modern stages such as refined people know it (for the bad will have their own outlet in all things, even in music and poetry and painting, and the choice of games); and when he finds it in the gladiatorial show of Rome, or the bull fights of Spain, he might as well go a little further and bring into the category the bloody diversions that celebrate the birthday drama of the King of Dahomey.

This comparison would be quite as appropos as that he had instituted. The Bible has its horrors, we all know, as well as Shakspeare's plays. Yet, with a volume of each in his hand, a man may see mirrored—clearly, and not, as in a glass, darkly—his own soul; not more in Jacob than in Richard; not more in Saul than in Hamlet; not more in David and Solomon than in Othello and King Lear! No one does it take a sage to demonstrate either book, if men would but believe it. "All that run may read."

The preacher or the player of genius is but the torch-bearer, who goes with the procession to illuminate the letters inscribed on the banner! Such are not Peter Bells!

Was that the stuff of which Peter the Hermit was made when he roused Europe with the cry of the Crusades?

That was a great drama in which the whole world took part. No need of theaters then!

Our Continental Congress—referred to as opposed to theaters—had their own special and stern performance to attend to. They needed to concentrate on one great purpose, all energy, all feeling, all imagination. No record exists of any more sensational period!

When the French revolution was progressing, actors were at a discount. We read of processions, festivals, executions, cruelties and reverses that surpass even the horrors of the Old Testament.

M. Talma came later!

Napoleon Bonaparte knew that his people must be amused in an innocent way—to be kept out of mischief. He patronized the drama freely. This not being sufficient to allay that taint of cruelty "inherent in our natures—lying perdu like an assassin" he inaugurated war—

He saved his head but lost his empire!

One word more, and we have done with a subject which arouses every feeling of pride and self-assertion in those so universally condemned in the diatribe of Sunday night—among whom, I doubt not, are numbered many most noble and Christian spirits.

"The cruelty inherent in our nature, the passion for the tragical," must, it seems, be gratified in some shape.

Surely no more innocent safety valve than the drama for such malignant yet, if natural, irrepressible passions could be devised by priest or philanthropist, and, in contrast to the grim amusement of burning unfortunately ugly old women at the stake as witches, or drowning religious martyrs, or later in the day, firing Southern cities, it may be considered profitable to the moral natures of mankind.

England has always sustained the drama tacitly as the *third* power to Church and State. The virtuous Queen frequents the theaters, and encourages the people to do so by her example, thereby, undoubtedly, lifting the tone of the stage and the social status of the actor.

She thinks, perhaps, with Napoleon, that theater-going is preferable to mobs and riots, believing in the natural tragic tendency of human nature, and on the same principle probably, (for we can scarcely suspect a Guelph of more than practical sympathy with genius) encourages Mr. Tennyson sings his songs, excuses his "Enoch Arden," and finds beauty in its morality, dubious at least as laid down by law.

By the by, was there not a strange touch of illustrative sarcasm in the fact, that the universal joker Abraham Lincoln, (who, no doubt, extracted as much fun out of the suffering South as did Jupiter—from the bird's-eye view he had of it in heaven—from the vulture gnawing the liver of Prometheus,) after that long ride of his to and from Richmond, through a desolated country *mile-stoned* with *tombs*, came back aweary, and perhaps with a little too much fullness in the region of the conscience, (let us give him the benefit of the doubt, at least,) and took at the Washington Theatre, at the hands of an actor, his last cup of nepenthe!

There was a little remnant of the old witch-burning amusement in that tragedy, if a touch of poetical justice. May it never be repeated!

C. A. W.

Newspaper Thieves.

Three boys, named Michael Crowe, Peter Stephens, and James Gibson, were arrested by policeman Jake Cave and presented before the City Court yesterday morning, on the charge of stealing newspapers from the doors and yards of subscribers. After a hearing of the case the boys were ordered to be committed to the House of Refuge, but subsequently a motion for their discharge was made and continued until to-day, the defendants being held in $200 each to answer.

Complaints are lodged at the COURIER-JOURNAL office every day against these newspaper rogues, and we shall not cease our endeavors until they are brought to justice and their pilfering is stopped. We call upon our patrons in the city to aid us with information and otherwise in effecting this purpose.

The Dramatic Controversy.

We publish this morning a communication, replying to the Sunday evening sermon of Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphrey, on popular amusements. It is from the pen of one of the most distinguished writers of Kentucky, and deserves a careful perusal.

AMUSEMENTS.

I.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

There is a strong disposition among men to avoid and steer clear of a man who is manifestly going to the bad. When we see any of our friends getting in the habit of taking a drop too much, we fain would shun them; their atmosphere is not agreeable to us; their effluvia nauseates us. We feel a disposition to stretch out a helping hand and lead them into the paths of sobriety. In most cases, however, the debasing effects of liquor and drunkenness are so great that it would almost seem impossible for a man to retain any of the better qualities of his nature in any purity. In the first act of his masterly delineation of the character of Rip Van Winkle, Mr. Jefferson gives us a quality in Rip which draws us to him and revives our hopes of his ultimate reformation. He pictures Rip in all of the sunny, genial, good-humored, open-heartedness of a nature which owes no man a grudge and is at peace with all the world. It is impossible for us to find it in our hearts to deal harshly with this rollicking young Dutchman, so amiable and harmless. Then, again, his affection for Schnyder, his love for Gretchen, his tender ways with children, and his consideration of everybody withal, forbid our dealing harshly with this extraordinary mixture of shrewdness, geniality, thriftlessness and equanimity of temperament. In no part of the play is there a situation where we would not regret being hard on Rip. There is one strong point in this character as given by Mr. Jefferson and that is that when occasion requires it, Rip can be serious and he can be dignified. Whatever his actions may be when in his cups, he shows the strong undercurrent of feeling which forms the most important element in his character when it is necessary. This play is not unlike real life in many respects. We all start out in the first blush of youth by drinking in all of the intoxications and exhilerations within our grasp. Soon something happens to sober us, to disillusion us; then we go forth still scarcely free of the fumes of our youthful dissipation: then we fall into a state of lethargy and indifference to the world, which lasts like Rip's sleep, for years. Some day we awake to find ourselves no longer young, strangers in our own country, and none so poor as to do us honor. Happy the man thus wrecked on the breakers of life who can find a faithful bosom upon which to lay his head and a friendly ear to listen to his garrulous, incoherent babbling of the past events of his life. We must all be roystering young blades, sober-minded men (henpecked withal), and lastly old, worn, withered and lean. Let us so sow our wild oats and resolve in our serious moments that in our old age we may find a Gretchen to minister unto us and a Minnie to love and honor us. Thus after the storms of life we may rest snug and warm at home until our course is run and the goal reached. However bad our beginning, may our end be no worse than Rip Van Winkle's.

II.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS.

Our English cousins are very justly proud of the dramatic genius of the Siddons family, for the great works of her first authors have been rendered by the different members of this remarkable family with a power and an effect which are inseparably connected with them. We are gratified to announce that Mrs. Scott Siddons, the great grand-daughter of the famous Mrs. Sarah Kemble Siddons, will appear here on Monday, the 15th of February. She inherits much of the wonderful dramatic talent of the Kembles, and, upon her *debut* in England, was pronounced by the London critics to be worthy of the mantle of the first Mrs. Siddons. Uniting, as she does, a fine personal appearance to the easy, graceful and dignified manner of the well-bred English gentlewoman, with a charming self-possession on the stage, she carries her audience by storm, and moves them to tears or smiles by her magnificent acting. Nothing can be more delightful than her Rosalind, or more touching than her Juliet. The great beauty of her acting is its simplicity and naturalness, together with the total absence of rant and stage violence. The Chicago Republican says very truly of her as Rosalind: "The versatile, sentimental, yet truly womanly character of Rosalind is well suited to the sprightly talent of Mrs. Siddons, and she plays it very nicely indeed. A better, truer, more admirable Rosalind in every phase of the delineation we have never seen. In the opening and really pathetic situations of the drama the actress displayed a pathos and purity of expression that is rarely equaled. The expression of the face, tone of voice, and every movement of the body spoke as eloquently and powerfully as did the glowing words of the text." Another exchange thus criticises her Juliet: "Indeed, it is impossible to look upon the fine classical face of this young lady, her dark eye full of fire, and her lithe and graceful form, without a strong prepossession in her favor, aside from the influence of the genius which she possesses. Her appearance takes her jury by storm."

III.

MISS KELLOGG.

The connoisseurs of music are looking forward to the *debut* here of this distinguished prima donna with unusual interest. She will make her appearance in two grand concerts only, viz: on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th and 18th of this month, and will be assisted by the charming pianist, Mlle. Alida Sopp, and the well-known artists, Signors Lotti, Petrilli and Kopta; Signor Stefanoni acting as musical director. The unprecedented triumphs of Miss Kellogg before the most critical audiences in Europe, together with the great success she has everywhere met with since her return to this country, are too familiar to our readers to need any comment. Miss Kellogg possesses a fine soprano voice of great flexibility, purity and sweetness, which has been carefully cultivated under the best masters in Europe. Her method is admirable and her execution superb. The opportunity of hearing so beautiful a voice should not be lost.

IV.

THE VELOCIPEDES TO-NIGHT.

The bicycle races to-night at Masonic Temple will probably be the last exhibition of the kind that will be given in this city for some time, and, with anything like fair weather, there should be a full house. Both lady and gentlemen artistes figure in the entertainment. A silver goblet will be given the winner of the Louisville championship race, which will be open to all amateurs.

TOBACCO.

A Document of Importance to Dealers

The Senate Bill Regulating its Sale in Louisville.

The following is the bill regulating the sale of tabacco in this city, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, and made the special order for to-morrow:

An act to regulate the sale of tobacco at Louisville.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That any person or persons now owning, or who shall hereafter own, or have a warehouse or warehouses in the city of Louisville for the reception, storage, or sale of tobacco, shall cause the same to be constructed so as to keep safely and securely from fire, the dampness of the earth, and from the weather, all tobacco stored therein; and such houses shall, at all times, be kept open and in good repair for receiving, storing, inspecting, selling and delivering tobacco in hogsheads.

Sec. 2. That the proprietor of each warehouse shall keep a well-bound book of proper size, in which shall be entered the marks, numbers, gross, tare, and net weight of each hogshead inspected and sold, together with the owner's name, and the name of the purchaser, and the price sold for per hundred pounds, and the amount each hogshead sold for, the date when sold, and collect and pay over to the planter or seller of each hogshead the sum due him. He shall make account of sales for the planter or seller, stating the number of hogsheads, gross, tare, net price per hundred, the date, and price each hogshead comes to. He shall provide, and continually keep in his warehouse, and in good order, a pair of scales of sufficient size and strength to weigh at least one ton weight, and shall have them tested at least once every year, and oftener if necessary, by the standard weights and measures. He shall provide a sufficient number of coopers to do the coopering, and handle tobacco stored, inspected and sold in his warehouse, and to do all things needful in receiving, storing and selling tobacco. The said warehouse proprietor shall superintend the weighing of each hogshead of tobacco, and see that the empty cask is properly weighed, and that the proper weight, gross, tare and numbers are marked on one of the heads of the same. They shall cause each hogshead to be uncased, and shall furnish the necessary hands to break the same. The inspectors shall then cause it to be broken in not less than three places and oftener, should they deem it necessary, and shall draw fair samples from each hogshead of the quality thereof, and said samples shall belong to the purchaser of the hogshead.

Sec. 3. That the proprietor or operator of each warehouse, before he or they shall receive into such house any tobacco for the purpose aforesaid, shall enter into a covenant to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, with good security, to be approved by the Mayor and City Council of the city of Louisville, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned to pay over to the planter or seller the proceeds of all sales made by him for said planter or seller; and that he will, at all times, keep such house, and preserve and take such care of all tobacco received there, as this act requires, and in all things else pertaining to said warehousing act, in obedience to, and in compliance with, the law. Any person injured by a breach of said covenant may sue thereon, and have judgment for his damages. If said covenant is not given with the security aforesaid, the warehouseman is forbidden to receive upon storage, or for inspection or sale, any tobacco whatever into his said house; and if he does so, shall be fined in any sum not less than one thousand dollars, upon the indictment of a grand jury. No storage shall be charged upon any hogshead of tobacco for the first six months it lies in the warehouse; but if it remains there beyond that time, a fee of twenty cents per month thereafter may be charged on each hogshead as storage. They shall not, however, store, or be required to store, in their warehouses, to such an extent as to impede the selling or delivery of tobacco.

Sec. 4. That the Governor of this Commonwealth shall, on the first day of March of each year, appoint four fit and competent persons for the inspection of tobacco in the tobacco warehouses in the city of Louisville, and four competent persons for the weighing of tobacco at the said warehouses in the city of Louisville. Each of said inspectors and weighers shall hold his office one year, but may be removed at any time by the Governor. Each of said inspectors and weighers shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take an oath and subscribe thereto, in writing, before the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, that he will honestly and faithfully, clear of the influences of favor, affection, partiality, or prejudice, execute and perform all the duties required of him by the laws of the State, as such inspector or weigher; and that he will not, directly or indirectly, during his continuance in his office, buy, sell, or in any way be interested in the purchase or sale of any tobacco sold at, or to be brought to and sold at, any of said warehouses, or that has been there and sold; and shall also execute a bond before said clerk, with good security, to be approved by the clerk, in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of all his duties under the law, as such Inspector or Weigher; and for any injury sustained by any one on account of a breach of any of the conditions of said bond, an action shall lie, and a recovery be had thereon in his favor in any of the Circuit Courts of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of said inspectors, two at least of them being together, to draw from each and every hogshead of tobacco brought into and offered at public sale in any of said houses, fair samples of the same; and, after said samples are drawn, they shall tie each sample securely and neatly, so as to designate in order the breaks from which said sample was drawn. After thus tying the sample with suitable twine, and placing thereon a card with printed name of the warehouse, and the number of the hogshead, the cards, wax and twine to be furnished by the proprietor of the warehouse, they shall seal and stamp said sample with sealing-wax, a suitable seal to be furnished by said inspectors; and said inspectors shall alternate daily in the duties of sampling, tying and sealing.

Sec. 6. That it shall be the duty of said weighers to attend daily, at such time as the proprietors of said warehouses may designate, and weigh all tobacco offered for sale, deducting ten pounds, and no more, for sample and waste, and, after such deduction, mark the gross weight distinctly on one head of the hogshead. After the tobacco is placed in the break and stripped, they shall take the tare weight of each cask, and mark the same distinctly on the side. After the sale they shall personally attend the coopering of the tobacco, and see to it that all the tobacco properly belonging to each hogshead of tobacco is placed therein, and that the same is well coopered; and it shall be the duty of the proprietors of each warehouse to furnish all the best appliances known for the screwing down and securing tobacco in the cask, and all necessary facilities for coopering; and upon their failure to do so, after reasonable notice, it shall be the duty of said weighers to furnish the same at the expense of the proprietors of the warehouse failing to comply. The said weighers shall alternate daily between each of said warehouses, and perform their various duties aforesaid at such hours as the proprietors of said houses may designate. After each hogshead of tobacco has been sold and properly recoopered, it shall again be correctly weighed by the same weigher, and this weight also distinctly marked on the head of the hogshead, using some mark to distinguish the first and second weighings. The proprietor of the warehouse shall settle with the seller according to the first weight, and with the purchaser according to the second weight, deducting the proper tare in each instance. No owner of tobacco, when the same is cried off at auction in any of said houses, shall be compelled to abide the sale, but shall have the right, at the time it is cried off, to accept it as a sale or reject it. If he rejects the sale, however, he will be bound for the fees and charges as if the sale was accepted; and a lien is hereby given to the proprietors of the warehouse, and the inspectors and weighers, on all tobacco and proceeds, for their fees and charges on the same.

Sec. 7. That said proprietors of said warehouses shall be allowed to charge, collect, and receive, as compensation for receiving, storing and selling said tobacco, and receiving and paying over the proceeds to the owner, three dollars and fifty cents on each hogshead, and no more, one half to be paid by the seller, and the other half by the purchaser; and said inspectors and weighers shall be entitled to receive, for each hogshead of tobacco inspected and weighed, forty cents, and no more, which shall be equally divided between them, one half to be paid by the seller, and one half by the purchaser.

Sec. 8. That the duties fixed and imposed by this act upon said inspectors and weighers of tobacco shall be performed by them in person, and any inspector or weigher of tobacco who shall fail to be present in person, and attend to and perform the duties assigned him under this act, for more than one day at a time, except in case of sickness with himself or family, shall be subject to removal from his said office.

Sec. 9. That it shall not be lawful for any proprietor of any one of said warehouses, or any one who has any interest therein whatever, directly or indirectly, or either of said inspectors or weighers, to buy or sell any tobacco brought to or sold, or offered to be sold, at any of said houses, or which has been sold or offered for sale in that market, or which shall be brought there for sale; nor shall said proprietors, or any one interested in the business of said houses, or said inspectors or weighers, be interested as co-partners, or otherwise, with any person or persons in the sale or purchase, or in handling, in any way, any tobacco which shall be brought to that market, or which shall be there, or which has been there; and any one violating these provisions of this act shall be subject to indictment of the grand jury, and fined not less than one thousand dollars for each offense, one half of which shall go to the Commonwealth, and the other to the informer.

Sec. 10. That all laws in this State in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; and all laws allowing any further, greater, or additional fees and charges to be made upon tobacco received, inspected, or sold at said warehouses, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. This act to take effect from its passage.

More About Tobacco.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7, 1869.

I propose to very briefly expose the mistakes contained in an article which appeared in your issue of the 5th inst., in relation to the tobacco trade of this city. The writer in speaking of the six warehouses here and the corps of skillful and necessary employes which they retain, estimates the capital invested by their proprietors in real estate, cash, &c., at $300,000. This is about as correct as anything else in the article, but is incorrect by more than one-half. The amount of capital invested is in reality about $700,000. On this capital the writer assumes that they make $100,000 less $30,000 for expenses; that is then $70,000. There is another item which he has forgotten to mention. Each of these warehouses uses at least $20,000 in advances and accommodations to the sellers, receiving therefor no interest. A planter sends his hogshead to Louisville, and he can sell it immediately. He can draw his money and leave the same day, although the warehouse may not collect from the buyer for some time thereafter. Therefore the interest on this $120,000, or $12,000, must be deducted from the $70,000, leaving $58,000, and you have the profits of the proprietors of the warehouses—not nine per cent., and this goes to the support of ten or twelve families. But we base all calculations, as the writer does, on receipt of 50,000 hogsheads which he assumes will, be the number this year! Last year we had only 39,000. Make the calculation on the average, and the injustice of his estimates will at once appear, for it must be borne in mind that the warehouses' expenses are about the same every year. How absurd and petulant, too, to do the complaints of this writer against the inspectors and weighers appear to every one at all acquainted with the working of our system here. The fees of these men are greatly less than the same officers are paid in every other market. Experience has demonstrated that they cannot be dispensed with, and that they must be paid enough to induce good and reliable men to undertake the offices. Their fees were reduced, a few years ago, to 6¼ cents per hogshead, and the very next year had to be put back to 10 cents. The writer makes an inexcusable mistake in discussing these fees. Assuming that the receipts this year will be 50,000 hogsheads, and that the number of inspectors will be increased to ten, he says that the sellers will have to pay them $50,000. He's wrong again by just one-half—for the sellers pay only one-half these fees, and the "leak" of $25,000 is in his own figures. The truth is, the planter cheerfully pays the weigher to protect himself, and the buyer pays the inspector to detect and expose the "nested" hogsheads and other frauds which are pretty often attempted. It is indispensable that the most reliable men fill these offices, and they are paid only for what they do.

But the statistics show that the warehouses here conduct their admirable system more cheaply than is done in any other market on the continent.

Let us compare accounts of sales in the Louisville, New York and New Orleans markets, taken from the books. On one hogshead, whose gross sale in New York was $316, the charges were as follows:

Inland insurance	$1 75
Fire insurance	3 16
Drayage and storage	4 25
One-half inspection	1 50
Brokerage	1 00
Government tax	79
Int. on freights	1 44
Two and a half per cent. commission	7 90
	$21 79

In Louisville the charges on this gross amount would have been:

Drayage	$ 50
One-half inspection and weighing	40
Government tax	32
Selling and one per cent. commission	4 86
	$6 08

Now let us compare with New Orleans. The charges on a gross sale of $200 in that city were as follows:

One-half inspection	$1 50
Storage six months	3 00
Government tax	40
Interest on freights	40
Two and one-half per cent. commission	5 00
Total	$10 30

In Louisville they would have been:

One-half inspection and weighing	40
Government tax	20
Selling and 1 per cent. commission	$3 70
Total	$4 30

Do not these facts speak loudly in favor of the law as it stands at present and against any change? Have we not a right to expect, that, since it has worked so well, the Legislature will let it alone?

TOBACCONIST.

The Exhibition at the Kentucky School for the Blind.

The exhibition to be given at Frankfort for the benefit of the Kentucky School for the Blind, aside from the promise of its merit as an entertainment deserves a generous patronage, such as no other exhibition should command within the State of Kentucky. There are few so poor as to be unable to lend a little to the Lord in this way, and we trust the entertainment will be crowned with the grandest success that the most sanguine may desire for it.

THE MAYORALTY.

The Proposed Convention and the Wire-workers.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In your Sunday edition a communication signed "Many Democrats" appears, calling loudly for a convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor. A biography in its minutest detail, even to the place where the gentleman was born, etc., appeared in a publication of Saturday. Yesterday morning another of the series appears in the COURIER-JOURNAL, letting us know who the great Messiah is that should rule the people in this enlightened age of great cities, and above all things, warning us of foreign combinations. This covert fling at foreigners smacks strongly of the days of '55, and comes with very bad grace from a friend of a candidate, who alone is capable of shaping and controlling the policy that is to lead Louisville to victory in the struggle between her and other Western cities, and especially when the wisest and best men of the State are devising means to invite foreign immigration. Just now that is a fine card, while several foreigners are spoken of in connection with the race.

X. Y. Z., I presume, was in the city about two years ago, and no doubt was a strong anti-convention man when our excellent and prominent Main street merchant, Mr. Morris, fell under the heavy blows of the gentleman so loudly called for, and he and his friends threw all their influence and pledged their support to Mr Tomppert, which defeated the convention nominees. Now, "a change has come over the spirit of their dreams," and they call for a convention. They have found out how to set the wires to work and manipulate a convention to suit two or three sharp men, who will keep up the cry of wolf to cover the sharp tricks they will play on the people between now and the election. Honest men will spurn the idea of a convention from the experience of last spring, and other conventions got up in the interest of individuals, when one or two sharp men can fix up a ward, get fifty or one hundred men to come on a certain evening, and vote a certain ticket, all cut and dried; vote for it and the job is done. Then, if any mistake occurs, why go to work on the delegates, and they will find some to operate upon, and still get the machine to work well; honest men and gentlemen are in those conventions, elected as delegates, sometimes without their knowledge, to give respectability to it, but once is enough for them. Ask the delegates to the last convention, and you will find half of them opposed to conventions now. The *people* will not join the ward clubs, and when conventions are fixed up, the *people* will defeat their nominees, as they have done before, if acceptable gentlemen are ruled out by wire-workers and sharpers. Let the *people* select the candidates at the polls; they can be trusted yet. They seldom make mistakes, and when they do they will soon get right again. But let a clique get hold of the strings, and you may not get it right again for some time. All of the gentlemen spoken of are Democrats; some simon pure, others not so pure; but let the people decide, and don't allow the clap-trap of politicians to sway your better judgement.

MANY SOUND DEMOCRATS.

PERSONAL.

A Card from Col. B. H. Bristow.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 9, 1869.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Mr. W. M. Spencer having assured me that some of his friends regard my card in your paper of the 5th inst. as intended to assail his personal and official integrity, I deem it due to him to say that I had no such purpose. Whatever complaint was made against him by me was attributed to inadvertence on his part, and not to a want of personal or official integrity.

Very respectfully, B. H. BRISTOW.

☞ Tennyson, the poet, has bestowed upon the widow of Moxon, his late publisher, an annuity of £300 during her life, but has withdrawn from her firm the right to publish his works.

CITY FEATURES.

HOME ENTERPRISE.

The Manufacture of Marbleized Iron Mantles in Louisville.

It has been several years since the manufacture of iron mantles was inaugurated in Louisville, but only within the past six months has that art reached anything like perfection. The great credit of this achievement is due to Cochran, Hackett & Co., who are known to be unexcelled as manufacturers of stoves, grates, castings, &c. Having been awarded the contract for supplying the new Galt House with iron mantles, and although wholly inexperienced in that branch of iron manufacture, this enterprising firm undertook the work, and in a very short time introduced into their establishment everything necessary to the mantle specialty. While they moved in this new field with remarkable expedition, they were governed by a taste and judgment in all the details that enabled them to harmonize and perfect the whole work in the most decided manner. Their first attempt in this line—the two hundred and sixteen iron mantles that ornament the chambers of the Galt House—has excited the admiration of all who have seen it, and attests how thoroughly they mastered the idea at the start. Although this initial proof of their energy and skill is almost unprecedented, Messrs. Cochran, Hackett & Co. have so improved and elaborated their work of this description that it now amounts to one of the most beautiful of the fine arts. At their extensive foundery on Main street, near the Woodland Garden, they have facilities unequalled in the West, and not surpassed in the country for the manufacture of these iron mantles in conjunction with their stove, grate, casting and hollow-ware departments. From the preparation of the patterns to the finishing touch, every article made is supervised by Mr. Joseph Hackett, the practical man of the firm. He is the oldest practical moulder in the West, probably the oldest in any section of our country. In a manner he was reared in a foundery, his father before him having been a master in the business. Having aided in the establishment of the first stove foundery in Philadelphia, and having acted as foreman for Wallace & Lithgow, of this city, for twenty years, his efficiency in all that pertains to the iron business cannot well be disputed. The advantage of such a man's personal attention to manufacturing interests of this kind will be readily appreciated. It secures, beyond any contingency, a thorough and reliable performance of duty from one and all engaged in his service, and hence most signally protects his customers. In the foundery the manual operations are as regular as clock-work—nothing is slighted, all is done with scrupulous fidelity. Not a single property enters into the manufactures of the establishment that is not of the very best attainable. With intelligent, sober and trustworthy artisans, and unbounded facilities, under the keen and educated eye of Mr. Hackett, any and all demands of the trade can be satisfied.

It is worth any man's time to examine the iron marbleized mantle in its finished state. It will create a love for the beauty and harmony of color and form where it does not already exist. At the spacious warerooms of Cochran, Hackett & Co., No. 153 Main street, between Fourth and Bullitt, there is on exhibition a large collection of these mantles, comprising at least twenty different patterns, and these marbleized in as many different styles. The imitations of grain and color are wonderfully true, while the exquisite polish surpasses that of the rarest marble itself. When we have said this, we can only advise the reader to see the mantles, for in that way alone can he obtain a correct idea of what they are. The marbleizing is done solely by Mr. Wallace Hackett, who is a natural artist of a high order. He acquired his knowledge of marbleizing from one of its greatest disciples. Those who have seen young Mr. Hackett's specimens pronounce him superior to any other known marbleizer. It is difficult to imagine wherein his work can be improved.

Accompanying the mantles are grates to match. These are as numerous in pattern and as varied in style of finish as the mantles. All of the most approved methods of setting grates receive equal attention from the gentlemen under notice. Indeed they overlook nothing whatever that belongs to the make-up of the mantle place.

Besides their beauty and durability, these mantles brook no competition in point of cheapness. With grates attached, they range in price from thirteen to sixty dollars. It is safe to predict that they will, ere long, entirely supercede the wooden mantle. Already they have done it in other cities. The cheapest quality of these iron mantles is no more costly than the commonest wooden article, while the finest grade is correspondingly as cheap or cheaper than the wooden. It is a self-evident fact that they are much cheaper than the imported iron mantles, for upon the latter two distinct profits are realized—the manufacturer's and the reseller's, apart from the cost of transportation, handling, etc.; while upon these home-made mantles there is but one profit, and that put down so as to place the articles within the reach of all. As the season for building preparations is close at hand, it would be highly advisable for those intending to erect houses to consult Messrs. Cochran, Hackett & Co. in regard to mantles before giving out their contracts. That orders may be filled in good time, they should be left with this firm without delay. They guarantee all of their work, but the universal satisfaction thus far given renders any other warrant unnecessary.

As above intimated the manufacture of iron mantles is but an addition to the foundery business of Messrs. Cochran, Hackett & Co. They furnish the market with all kinds of stoves, grates, castings, family and hotel ranges, etc. Just now they give especial attention to the introduction of the "Brilliant," a stove for burning bituminous coal. For beauty of structure and utility it has no equal. By an improvement invented and applied by Mr. Hackett, this stove has been rendered positively incomparable as a heater. It is constructed upon the most scientific principle for consuming its own smoke, and has a basket-grate, with open base, to show the fire on all sides, which can be opened or closed at pleasure. The mica lights and open grates show a brilliant and beautiful fire, and it has been shown by experiment that the smoke drawn through a chimney from this stove will not discolor the whitest handkerchief. For churches, large halls, and offices the "Brilliant" is unrivaled as a heater, and it is bound to come into general adoption for that purpose.

Louisville Standard Scale Works.

The enterprising firm of Rankin, Fries & Co., successors to Nelson & Davis, of this city, have recently enlarged their scale manufactory located on Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson, and have now one of the most complete and extensive establishments of the kind in the West. They employ a large number of hands in the various departments of their house, and have facilities for doing all branches of work in the manufacture of scales of every pattern for which there is a demand. The work done in their establishment is done by men of experience and mechanical skill, and is inferior to none. As for the accuracy and durability of their scales, they are highly commended by every one who has tried them, while they sell at prices which defy competition. We commend Messrs. Rankin, Fries & Co. to those who desire to purchase cheap, durable and reliable scales of any description. Read their advertisement elsewhere.

A Fortune.

A single lucky venture has made the fortune of thousands, who, had they lacked the necessary nerve to make the investment, would have remained poor all their lives. A magnificent opportunity to secure a fortune at a small risk is offered by the Henderson land sale advertised in another column.

☞ The Louisville Lithographing and Engraving Company, on Fourth street, are executing work in the highest style of art. Our citizens should bear in mind that this company can certainly do work equal to any done in the East or North. There is no need any longer of sending East for fine work when it can be done at home.

To the Ladies.

The new styles of French visiting cards, note papers and envelops, at W. Scott Glore's & Co., corner Third and Jefferson. Initial stamping free.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Third Annual Report of the President.

Annexed is the third annual report of John G. Baxter, Esq., President of the Board of Managers of the Louisville House of Refuge. The report is brief but well-timed, and shows the institution to be in a very prosperous condition:

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the Mayor and General Council of the city of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to the requirements of the law, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of transactions at the Louisville House of Refuge. In my last annual report I had the pleasure to congratulate the friends of the institution upon its success and usefulness, and it is gratifying to be able now to bear testimony as to its prosperity and increased usefulness. The following details of transactions during the year are respectfully submitted:

No. boys remaining over last year	140
No. admitted during the past year	87
No. in institution during the year	227
No. returned to parents, honorably released	29
No. to whom homes have been furnished	26
No. returned to parents, sentence expiring	2
No. remaining in institution to date	170
Amount of revenue received from taxation during 1868	$19,446 17
Amount of revenue assessed but uncollected	5,279 83
Amount of revenue for the year 1868—Collected	2,270 17
Amount of receipts from institution	4,171 58
Amount entire expenses of each inmate per day	25
Amount of total expenses of house after deducting receipts from proceeds of boys' labor	16,738 64
Cash on hand	8,756 82

The very full and complete report of Mr. Caldwell, the Superintendent, and that of Mr. Henderson, the Secretary, are also herewith submitted, and embrace all the information to be desired in reference to the conduct of the institution.

In my first annual report I invited attention to the necessity for the construction of an institution of a similar kind for the benefit of females, many of which unfortunate class might, through the medium of such an institution, be reclaimed from vicious habits and restored to useful and honorable positions in life. The local necessity for such an enterprise is not so great now as it was then, as the Mayor and General Council have made a satisfactory arrangement with the noble and benevolent ladies who have charge of St. Xavier's Industrial School, by which many poor unfortunate girls are properly cared for; and, through the well-directed efforts of these benevolent and self-sacrificing ladies, much good has already been accomplished. An act has passed one branch of our General Assembly authorizing the organization of a State House of Reform for both sexes. Should that wise measure become a law, the necessity for a local institution of the kind will perhaps not exist.

I cannot too highly compliment Mr. Caldwell and the Superintendent of our House of Refuge and his excellent lady, through whose devotion to duty, supervisory care, and universal kindness the institution has been so admirably managed.

I also freely and feelingly accord to the members of the Board of Managers an earnest disposition to co-operate with me in the accomplishing of all desirable objects connected with the welfare of the institution. The young ladies and gentlemen who have organized and maintained a Sunday School in the institution merit the gratitude of all charitably disposed persons.

The institution has been visited during the year by many of our citizens, who feel an interest in the success of this noble charity, for which the board feel duly grateful. It would be a source of pleasure to note the more frequent visits of the friends of the institution, as the presence of intelligent and generous visitors is most cheering to those whose duties in the institution make such a constant draft upon their time and energies, while such visits are always beneficial to the inmates.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Pres't.

JANUARY, 1869.

THE COURTS.

Preliminaries in the Lawler Murder Trial.

MORE PENITENTIARY BUSINESS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. PHILIP TOMPPERT, MAYOR, PRESIDING.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869.

Michael Crowe, Peter Stephens and James Gibson (boys), stealing newspapers from persons unknown, were ordered to be committed to the House of Refuge. On motion of defendants, the case was continued until Wednesday, and $200 bond required.

W. F. Bartlett, drunk and disorderly, fined $5.

James Rady, drunk and disorderly, fined $3.

George Hatman and Charles Bradns, drunkenness and injuring the property of N. S. Glore, fined $15, and held in $1,000 for twelve months.

Wm. Harden and John Kincaid, suspected felons, continued, and $300, each to answer.

Annie Jenkins, drunk and disorderly: discharged on payment of costs.

Pat Kelly, drunk and disorderly; fined $3.

A. C. Jones, drunk and disorderly; fined $3.

Martha Bright vs. Martha E. Hamet, peace warrant; $100 for six months.

John J. Hamet vs. Ed. Bright and Sylvester Logan, assault and battery warrant; suspended to await action of the grand jury.

W. D. Hamet, cutting Ed. Bright with intent to kill; dismissed as to felony and suspended to await action of the grand jury.

Ellen Fox vs. Bettie Hartman and others, peace warrant; dismissed at defendant's cost.

R. L. Van Osten, forgery; waived examination, and held in $300 to answer.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

The indictment against Julia Fry was continued.

The indictment against Ed. and Sarah Price was dismissed, with leave to reinstate the same.

The indictment against John Bowman was dismissed.

The case of Fred. Marshall was continued to the 20th inst.

The case of Austin Bright was dismissed.

Commonwealth against Sidney Johnson, indictment for stealing. The accused having pleaded not guilty, a jury was empaneled, who, having heard the evidence and arguments of counsel, returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed his punishment at one year in the penitentiary.

Same against Isaac Alonzo Jackson, indicted for committing an assault and battery upon Mrs. ——; (he was first indicted for attempt to commit a rape upon her). The jury, after hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel, returned a verdict of guilty. They fixed his punishment at five years confinement in the penitentiary, and assessed a fine against him of $500.

The jury in the case of Louis Miller, indicted for larceny, returned a verdict of not guilty.

James Masterson plead guilty to the indictment against him for forgery. The jury fixed his punishment at two years in the penitentiary.

Commonwealth against John Lawler, indicted for the murder of Thos. Sale. Considerable time was consumed in the organization of the jury. Eleven jurors were obtained. The panel of the jury will be filled this morning, after which the examination of the testimony will be commenced.

UNITED STATES COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

United States against J. D. Kincaid and others. Indictment for violations of the internal revenue laws relating to brewers. The indictment was dismissed. The parties are from Maysville.

The grand jury is still in session. They returned no indictments on yesterday.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

No cases were tried on yesterday except one little case of Wolf Kahn against William C. Mills for the recovery of certain articles of furniture. The defendant, Mills, is a constable, and it seems that he took the furniture under a distress warrant issued from the magistrate's office. The jury in each of the cases returned a verdict in favor of Mills.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the Courier-Journal by
DANIEL JAMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 9, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Williams vs. Smith, Harrison; reversed.

Coleman, &c., vs. Cummins, Pendleton; affirmed.

McAfee's executor vs. McKinney, &c., Mercer; reversed.

Gaylord, &c., vs. Wood, Campbell; affirmed.

Flanagan vs. Lewis, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

Flanagan vs. Thurman, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Burks vs. Wonterline, Jefferson;

Burks vs. Kehrt, Jefferson; time extended until February 20, 1869, in which to file petition for rehearing.

Chas. D. Foote, Esq., was qualified as an attorney at law of this court.

Hunter vs. Duvall, Ketchum & Co., Louisville Chancery; time extended until February 20, 1869, in which to file petition for rehearing.

Grider vs. Rhodes, &c., Warren; petition for rehearing filed.

Oldham vs. Volers, Pendleton;

Emmons, &c., vs. Wilson, surviving administrator, &c., Fleming; submitted on briefs.

Slade vs. Ecklar, Harrison; continued until next term of this court.

Bryant vs. Wade, &c., Kenton; argued by Harvey Myers, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

Kentucky Central Railroad Company vs. Dills, Pendleton; argued by A. H. Ward, Esq., for appellees.

☞ Mr. Charles Reade, the novelist, will soon commence a new story in the Cornhill Magazine. He is said to have agreed to write his autobiography, which will be more interesting than any novel.

☞ Gustave Freytag, the author of Debit and Credit, is writing a novel, the scene of which will be laid partly in Germany and partly in the United States, on the same plan as Herman Grimm's Unconquerable Powers.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1869.

Local financial affairs have seldom been in a condition requiring of banks more vigorous efforts to supply the legitimate business demand. This condition of the money market is all the more embarrassing as the general opinion has been that during February the money market would be working easy. It is barely possible that such may be the case, although the indications are now well calculated to lead to a very different conclusion.

The demand for discounts for several days has been unusually active and urgent, and notwithstanding the banks and private lenders have exhausted every possible accommodation, the available funds have been below the requirements of first-class borrowers. The rates of interest are quoted at 9@12 per cent. at the banks and banking-houses, but in the outside market borrowers willingly submit to much higher figures.

This condition of monetary affairs indicates great business activity, and very clearly demonstrates the fact that we have frequently alluded to that Louisville is largely deficient in banking capital. While population and business enterprises have largely increased banking capital has been largely diminished. The supply of currency being largely below the demand has not only the effect to keep money tight, interest high, and embarrass business of every description, but it creates a state of affairs not calculated to impress favorably those who desire to establish manufactories or other branches of business in our city. It is a matter well worthy the attention of capitalists, and for which a remedy should be found and applied.

We see it stated that the Committee on Banks and Currency in the lower house of Congress have taken such action on the question of redistributing the national bank circulation as indicates that they are pretty certain to agree to the division of the banks into four classes, viz: Those with a circulation not over $200,000, those with over $200,000 and not over $500,000, those with over $500,000 and not over $1,000,000, and those with over $1,000,000. The rates of circulation to be respectively eighty per cent., seventy per cent., sixty per cent., and fifty per cent., with a proviso that no bank shall have over $1,000,000 of circulation. This change will give about $19,000,000 for distribution to new banks in the South and West.

Eastern exchange was a shade firmer to-day, but still in abundant supply, the ruling rates being 1-5 discount buying to 1-20 premium selling.

The 10 A. M. dispatch to the Commercial News Department reported, that gold opened in New York to-day at 135¼; at 3 P. M. the premium was the same, but at 4 P. M. a decline of ¼ had occurred, and the market closed at 135. The offerings in this market continue liberal, and the market close in sympathy with New York. Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 159 Main street, furnish the following quotations, as also of Government bonds:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	134	135
Silver ½s and ¼s	127	
Silver dimes	125	

The 10:30 New York dispatch reported the demand for Government bonds active at full prices. Gold loans 2 per cent. and sterling exchange steady at 109¾@110¼. The 2:25 dispatch reported the bond market quiet and steady. Exchange lower, 109¾@110. The demand here is reported active at the following prices:

Five-twenties 1881	112	113
Five-twenties 1862	112¼	113¼
Five-twenties 1864	110¼	110¾
Five-twenties 1865	110¾	111¼
Five-twenties (new) 1865	108¾	109¼
Five-twenties 1867	108¾	109½
Five-twenties 1868	108¾	109½
Ten-forties	107½	108

The following indicates the course of prices for the past three days:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
5-20s of 1881	112¾	112¾	113	¼	
" " 1862	112¾	112¼	112½		
" " 1864	109¾	110¼	110½		
" " 1865	110¾	111¼	111¼		
" new 1865	109	109	109		
" " 1867	108¾	109	109¼		
" " 1868	108¾	109	109¼		
10-40s	107	107½	107½		

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—The market exhibits a good degree of activity, and, though transactions are generally for small lots, in the aggregate they are of more than usual magnitude. Prices are unchanged.

STOCKS.

National bank, first	113½	@114½
National bank, second	97	@ 98
National bank, Planters'	97	@ 98½
National bank, city	102	@103
Bank of Kentucky	91½	@ 92
Bank of Louisville	97	@ 98
Merchants' bank	118¾	@119½
Commercial bank	82	@ 84
Northern bank	110	@112
Citizens' bank	109	@110
People's bank	102	@103
Mechanics' bank	99	@100
Western Financial Corporat'n bank	73	@ 75
Falls City Tobacco bank	97	@ 98
Masonic bank	101	@102
Security bank	99	@100
Louisville Insurance Co. bank	109	@110
Western Insurance Co. bank	120	@122
German Insurance Co. bank	160	@161
Gas Co. stock	150	@151
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	99	@100
L. & F. R. R. (common)	65	@ 66
Jeff., M. & Ind. R. R.	45	@ 50
L. & N. R. R.	63½	@ 64½

BONDS.

City for street improvements	75	@77
City for bounty	78½	@79½
City for school purposes	79½	@80½
City for Jeffersonville railroad	80	@81
City for Lou. & Nash. R. R. (M. S.)	79	@80
City do do do (L. B.)	78½	@79
City for wharf (old)	81	@82
City for wharf (new)	79	@80
City for Waterworks (old)	78	@79
City for Waterworks (new)	77½	@78½
Waterworks bond	79	@80
Canal bond (first issue)	90	@92
Canal bond (second issue)	82	@83
Canal bond (third issue)	80	@81
Canal bond (fourth issue)	77	@78
Kentucky State bond (old)	99	@100
Kentucky State bond (new)	90	@92
Jeffersonville railroad bond (old)	93	@94
Jeffersonville railroad bond (new)	80	@81
Lou. & Frank. R. R. bond (C. Branch)	84	@85
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (M. S.)	94	@96
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (L. E. Br'ch)	91	@92
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (M. Br'ch)	94	@96
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (cons'd mortg)	90	
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R.	85	

STOCKS.—In regard to the New York stock market an exchange says:

The whole aspect of the railway speculation on the Stock Exchange was materially changed this afternoon, and there was a sharp recovery in prices from the low quotations of the morning. The improved feeling and increased demand for stocks generally was due to several causes. Telegrams from the West make it almost certain that the reduced railroad fare bill of the Illinois Legislature will not receive the signature of the Governor, while at the same time there are growing doubts of the constitutionality of the action of the Pennsylvania Legislature in regard to the Fort Wayne road. The decision of Judge Ingraham in regard to the New York Central, too, is quite different from the first reports on the street. The decision makes an increase of the capital from $23,000,000 to $39,000,000 by the conversion of bonds perfectly legal, and does not dispute the right of the company to declare any dividends on enlarged capital. The only really adverse point in the decision is where it withholds the right to declare any dividends or scrip certificates for the present, but the company may put this dividend in stock. There was a disposition to cover shorts by some of the bears when the real position of affairs was understood, which assisted the rise.

The following is an exhibit of prices of leading stocks since Saturday last:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	161	161¾	162¾
Erie	37	....	....
Reading	95	94¾	94¾
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾	93⅛
Clev. and Pittsburg	93	91⅛	92¾
Chic. and R. I.	131¼	130⅝	131⅛
Chic. and N. W. Com.	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
do preferred	91⅛	91⅛	91⅝
Ft. Wayne	118⅝	117⅞	117⅞
West. Union Tel.	37⅞	36⅞	37⅛

COMMERCIAL.

The weather to-day has been unfavorable for outdoor transactions, notwithstanding which business localities present a good degree of animation, and in several departments of trade a seasonable demand was reported. Private dispatches from New York to-day report the sugar market excited, with an advance of ⅛@¼, which has a decidedly firmer feeling here. The advance is doubtless predicated upon advices from Cuba which have for some time been unfavorable in a business point of view. The immediate future of business is not regarded as hopeful by many who are in a position to give weight to their opinions.

Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—The market is quiet and steady, with good stocks and a fair demand. We quote at from $4 50 for common to $7 per bbl for choice northern qualities, with occasional sales at $7 50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices are quotably unchanged, and the market is amply supplied. Dealers are selling Ohio and Pennsylvania brands at $9@10 per barrel; $5@5 50 for half-barrels, and 5½@6c per pound in sacks.

BEANS—Prices are steady, with liberal receipts and a moderate inquiry We quote prime navy at $3@3 25 per bushel on arrival, and $3 50@3 75 per bushel from store. Mixed beans are selling at $2@2 50 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Is selling at 32@33c per lb on arrival, with occasional sales at 35c for choice lots.

BUTTER—Country butter is quiet at from 20 to 25c for common to strictly prime in lots on arrival. Western Reserve and New York butter is in moderate demand—Western Reserve at 35 to 38c, and New York at 45@48c.

BATTING—Prices are steady and unchanged. The demand is moderate and stocks ample. Maysville No. 1 and Cannelton batting is held at 30@32c; Maysville tissue at 32@34c; No. 2 batting is held at 27@29c per lb.

COTTON YARNS—Are firm and in fair demand. We quote standard yarns at 21@22c for No. 500, 19@21c for No. 600, and 17@19c for No. 700. Pound yarns are held at 44c. Jefferson, Frankfort, and some other brands are held 2c higher.

CORNMEAL—Prices are unchanged; bolted is selling at 70@75c per bu loose, and kiln-dried at $4 50@4 75 per bbl.

CHEESE—Prices are firm and a good demand is reported. We quote Western Reserve factory at 20@21c; Western Reserve and Hamburg at 20@21c; New York factory at 22@23c; English dairy at 18@20c; pine-apple at 27@28c.

CANDLES—Dealers and manufacturers report a good demand and prices steady. Stocks are ample. We quote star candles, full weight, at 23½@24½c; 13-oz at 19@20c; 12-oz at 17½@18½c; tallow candles 14@15c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in active demand and scarce; prices are firm, with an upward tendency. We quote on arrival: Apples at 9½@10c; quarter peaches 12@13c; peaches 15@16c; peeled peaches 22@25c per pound. Receipts are light and the demand active.

EGGS—Are dull at 17@18c per dozen, shippers' count.

FLAXSEED—Is steady at $1 15 at the factory.

FEATHERS—The market is steady at 75c for strictly prime.

FURS—We have no change to note in prices. Receipts continue liberal and find quick sale. We quote prime raccoon skins at 40@50c; mink at $2@$3 00; opossum at 5c; gray fox at 40@50c: wild cat 30@40c: otter $3@$5; beaver $1@2; muskrat 15@20c; deer, per lb, 25@30c.

FISH—Eastern advices report the market for mackerel very firm and prices have advanced. We also note an advance in white fish. We quote No. 1 mackerel at $27@28; No. 2 at $21@22; No. 3 $16@17; No. 2, large, $22@23; No. 1 kitts $3@3 10; white fish $9@9 50 per half-bbl.

GINSENG—Dealers are paying from 70@75c per pound for desirable lots.

GUNNY BAGS—Are quiet. Prices range from 20c in bales to 22½c for resewed.

GRAIN BAGS—The market is unchanged. We quote 2½-bushel at 53@55c; 2-bushel at 45@47c; 3-bushel at 61@65c.

HAY—The market is firm with sales of 80 bales on wharf at $17@17 50. We quote on the wharf at $16 50@$17 50 per ton, and from store at $17 50@18 50; red top $12@$15 on wharf, and $16@$17 from store.

HOMINY—Is steady and unchanged at $5 75@6 50 per bbl, and stocks are ample.

HIDES—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote green salted at 10@11½c; dry salted 18@20c; dry flint 21@22½c, sheep (wool on) 40@90c.

HOPS—The market is dull, and prices range from 10 to 25c per lb, according to quality.

NAILS—We have no change to note in prices. We quote 10'd at $4 40 to $5 per keg in 100 lb kegs and jobbing lots.

OFFAL—We quote bran $17@18; shorts $21@22; ship stuff $26@27c; middlings $32@33 00 per ton; feed meal $22@23 per ton.

ONIONS—Receipts are equal to the demand, with sales at $4 50@4 75 in lots on arrival, and $5 to $5 50 per bbl from store.

OILS—The market is firm. We quote linseed oil at $1 10@1 20 for raw boiled. Coal oil is steady at 37@39c; benzine at 18@25c. We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 60@1 65; No. 2 at $1 25@$1 30.

POTATOES—We have no change to report in prices. There is a fair demand and good stocks are reported. We note sales of 125 bbls peach blows and russets at $2 50@2 75.

SEED POTATOES—Are active and prices are steady. Dealers quote as follows: pinkeye $3 00@5 50; white sprout, $4 50@5 00; early Goodrich, $4 50@5; Cuscoe, $4@4 50; Michigan peachblow, $2 65@3 15; Buckeye, $4@4 50; Neshannock, $3@3 50.

PEANUTS—Are in fair demand at 7@8c, according to quality.

RAGS—Are firm at 5@5½c for mixed and white cotton.

RICE—Louisiana is in fair demand at 10@11c per lb.

SEEDS—The market is steady. We quote red clover at $9 75@10 00; sapling clover at $14 50@15 per bushel; timothy $3 00@3 75; orchard grass 1 85@2 00; red top $1 65@1 85; Kentucky blue grass $2 25@2 50; extra $3 75@4; millet $2 12@2 25; Hungarian grass seed $2 10@2 25; hemp seed $2@2 25; spring wheat at $2 10@2 35; onion sets, white skin, at $11@12; yellow at $7 50@8; top at $6@8 25; spring barley $2 65@2 85; white oats 85@95c; black oats 95c@1 05.

SOAP—The market is unchanged. We quote German No. 1 at 8¾@9c, No. 2 at 8¼@8¾c, rosin at 6¼@7c, and palm at 7½@8c.

STRAW—We quote oat straw at $13@13 50 on wharf, and $14@15 from store. Wheat straw is held at about $12 50@13 on wharf, and $13@13 50 from store.

SALT—The market is well supplied. We quote Kanawha and Ohio river salt at $3 30@3 50 per bbl for 7-bushel bbls, $2 65@2 85 for 280 pound bbls, or 47½@50c per bushel; dairy salt $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Prices are firm and the demand is active. Dealers are paying 11@11½c for tallow, and 11@13c for grease.

WOOL—We quote unwashed nominal at 30@33c, and tub washed at 45@50c.

WHISKY—Prices for raw are a shade weaker, and we note sales to-day of 130 bbls at 95@93c. Rectified is steady at $1@1 25.

Louisville Grocery Market.

The market to-day for coffee was fairly active, and we note sales of 166 bags at prices ranging from 19½ to 25c for fair to strictly choice. There was a decidedly firmer feeling in sugars to-day, occasioned by advices from New York reporting an advance from ⅛ to ½c, and sales of 50 hhds N.O. reported on the basis of 14c for prime, 85 bbls refined at 15@16c, and 20 bbls do at 14½c. Molasses is steady, with sales of 100 bbls New Orleans at 73c for prime. Receipts of Eastern sirups are large and stocks are ample.

SUGAR—We quote New Orleans in hhds and bbls at 12½@15½c; hard standard at 16¾@17¼c. Coffee sugars, As, Bs, circle Cs, and extra Cs, from 15@16½c; yellows from 12@14½c.

MOLASSES—We quote at 72@80c in lots to the trade, and 73@85c in barrels and half barrels in jobbing lots. Molasses sirups at 50@60c. sugar sirup at 65@85c; sugar drips $1@$1 10 in bbls, and $1 15@1 25 in small packages.

COFFEE—We quote at 19½@25c for fair to prime in round lots to the trade. Jobbers' prices for fair to strictly prime range from 20@25c; choice 26@26½c; Laguayra 25½@27c; Java 30@35c; Singapore 33@35c; and imitation Java at 30@31c.

Louisville Provision Market.

The provision trade has assumed an importance in commercial affairs rarely if ever before attained. The active demand, the short crop, present prices, and the upward tendency are all featured which are daily undergoing review in all of the principal markets of the country. Statistics of the packing are not yet completed, and the extent of the falling off as compared with 1867-8 has not been accurately ascertained; the estimate, however, is between 300,000 and 400,000 head.

The Chicago houses are now all closed and Messrs. Henry Milward & Co. in their circular of Saturday says that sufficient information has been obtained to enable us to say that the number of hogs packed will be between 580,000 and 590,000 head, the average weight being 232 lbs, and the average yield of lard 3½ lbs per hog.

Our provision market during the week has tended upward. The heavy shipments which are being made daily are telling sensibly on our stock, and as most of the product is now in the hands of strong holders, whose minds have been for some time fully satisfied as to the safety of the trade, we may look for a gradual but constant advance in the market. The other main depots for provisions are all higher than ours, but this is mainly owing to the steady conservative policy of our dealers.

MESS PORK—The upward tendency in prices realizes fully the predictions of those who have studied the law of supply and demand. The sales to-day reported amount to 400 bbls at $33 50, holders at the close being firm at $34.

BACON—There is a fair consumptive demand, and prices are fully maintained. We note sales of 50 casks shoulders at 15c, to deliver, and 300,000 lbs packed shoulders at 13½@13¾c, clear rib sides 17¾@18c, clear sides 18¼@18c; fancy sugar-cured hams are held at 22c, plain do 18½@19c, and plain at 20c.

BULK MEATS—Sales to-day reported amount to 65,000 lbs shoulders at 14¼@14½c, clear rib sides 17¼@17½c, clear sides 17¾@18c.

LARD—Is firm, with sales of 40 tierces at 21c, 50 kegs at 22@22½c.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—Quietness is the distinguishing feature of the market, and advices are in no wise calculated to improve its tone. In Chicago the Tribune of Monday says "there is an increased demand, and the condition of the market here is not so bad as a few dealers would have us believe. It is only necessary to state that since the opening of the year Southern buyers are willing to pay 25 or 50c more for a barrel of flour than Eastern operators. The sales reported to-day, 1,800 barrels, were at the mills, a fact which tends to substantiate the above statements, and in a few weeks we may expect to see more liberal shipments to the South, as freights have been reduced materially." Sales in this market are confined almost exclusively to the local trade, and to-day 300 barrels are reported, various grades, within the range of the following quotations: Fine $5@5 50; superfine $5 75@6 25; extra $6 75@7; extra family $7 25@7 75; A No. 1 $8 25@9 50; fancy $9 50@11. Rye flour is unchanged at $7 50@8.

GRAIN—There is a moderate local demand, and corn and oats are exhibiting a good degree of strength, and a fair local demand is reported. Wheat is very quiet. We note sales to-day in this market of 400 bushels corn at 65c in bulk; 500 bushels oats at 63@65c in bulk. We quote black or white seed oats 75@90c, sacks included; feed oats at 64@67c from store, 60@62c on arrival. Wheat at $1 70@1 85 for red and white on arrival. Ear corn 58@60c on wharf, and 62@65c from store; shelled corn 65c on wharf, and 65@70c from store, in bulk, and 74@77c shelled, sacks included. Rye $1 40@1 50 from store, and $1 35@1 40 on arrival. Malt is steady at $2 25@2 35 for spring, $2 75 to 2 80 for fall. Canada malt $2 30@2 50, and $1 50@$1 70 for rye malt.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market exhibits more animation to-day than has distinguished it since Friday last. There were sales at all of the auction warehouses, and prices were reported steady. The weather is favorable for planters to prepare their crops for market, and we may anticipate large receipts during the coming week. We continue our quotations:

		Clarksville and Western District.
Light planters lugs	$4 50@ 6 50	$6 00@ 7 50
Low and mid., leaf	7 00@ 9 50	8 00@11 00
Good leaf	10 50@12 00	12 00@14 00
Fine and choice leaf	13 00@15 00	14 00@17 00

The sales to-day amounted to 144 hhds, with rejection of bids on 13 hhds. The Planters' House sold 8 hhds at $4 95 for Logan county lugs to $10 75 for medium leaf. The Louisville House sold 26 hhds at $3 95 for trashy lugs to $12 50 for manufacturing leaf. The Boone House sold 42 hhds at $4 85 for trashy lugs to $26 75 for Hart county medium manufacturing leaf, and $15 for a hhd mahogany wrapper raised by J. M. Owen, Esq. The Ninth-street House sold 29 hhds at $3 25 for trashy lugs to $11 25 for old medium leaf. The Farmers' House sold 9 hhds at $5 65 for lugs to $13 for Henry county medium leaf. The Pickett House sold 30 hhds at $2 50 for trash to $11 25 for old manufacturing leaf. Prices ranged as follows: 1 hhd at $26 75, 1 at $15, 1 at $13, 4 at $12 25@12 50, 6 at $11@11 25, 18 at $10@10 75, 10 $9@9 95, 16 at $8@8 85, 23 at $7@7 90, 21 at $6@6 95, 19 at $5 05@5 85, 15 at $4@4 60, 5 at $3 25@3 95. 1 at $2 50.

The New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle of the 6th says:

"There is an increase in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total at all the ports reaching 819 hhds, 814 cases, 133 bales, and 45 tierces, against 238 hhds, 374 cases, 305 bales and 12 tcs for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, 819 hhds, 814 cases, 233 bales and 45 tierces were from New York; 13 hhds 158 cases from Boston. The direction of the shipments of hhds were as follows: 21 to Liverpool, 50 to London, 192 to Bremen, 267 to Vigo, 53 to Marseilles, 226 to Gibraltar and Cadiz, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 74,515 lbs, of which 28,719 were to Gibraltar and Cadiz.

"The market, though not active, has ruled strong the past week, with prices slightly tending upward.

"Kentucky leaf has been moderately active, and, with small and reducing stocks, very full prices have been realized. The sales of the week amount to 300 hhds., including a line of about 170 hhds, low and medium grades for export at 8@18c, the balance in a small way, mostly to the home trade, at prices in the range of quotations below. The receipts of the new crop of Kentucky tobacco, thus far, have not been of satisfactory quality, and have not attracted much attention."

QUOTATIONS IN CURRENCY, PER LB.

Kentucky leaf (hhds.)

	Light.	Heavy.
Lugs	7½@ 8½	8½@ 9½
Common leaf	9 @10	10 @11
Medium leaf	10 @11	11 @12
Good leaf	11½@12½	12 @13
Fine leaf	13 @14	14½@15½
Selections	15 @18	16 @18

Louisville Cotton Market.

There is very little animation in the market, and buyers and sellers are still apart in their views. The offerings to-day at the regular auction sale amounted to 80 bales, and sales are reported by the Board of Trade as follows:

Middling	28¼@28c
Low middling	27½c
Good ordinary	27¼c
Ordinary	26½@27c

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

Auction and private sales, by B. W. Jenkins & Co., corner of Fifth and Green streets, Tuesday, February 9, 1869:

Bay horse, $25; bay mare, $75 50; bay mare, $83; cream col'd mule, $113; gray mare, $37 25; black horse, $34; sorrel mare, $65; bay mare, $40; gray mare, $69; bay mare, $38; bay horse, $35 50.

Sales privately—Two mares, $100 each; four horses, $100 each; one horse, $85.

Shipment South—Twenty head horses.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 9—P. M.

Money very easy at 5@7 per cent. on call loans. The banks and Trust companies have no difficulty in employing their full balances at legal rates. A considerable amount of currency is being remitted South to meet the requirements of the cotton trade.

Sterling exchange is dull at 9¾@9⅞.

Gold lower: opened at 135¼, fell to 134¾, advanced to opening rate, and closed at 135.

Governments are higher, closing strong.

Coupons of '81	113 @113¼
'62	113⅛@113⅜
'64	110⅜@110½
'65	111⅛@111¼
new	109⅛@109⅜
'67	109⅛@109⅜
'68	109⅛@109⅜
Ten-forties	108⅛@108⅜

State bonds quiet, with weakness in Tennessees.

Missouri	86¼@86⅜
New Tenn.	66¾@66⅞
North Carolina	61⅛@61¼
Virginia	56 @
Louisiana, extra coupon, levee	67½@

In the stock market Pacific Mail continues the object of absorbing interest. It opened at 111¾, advanced to 114, declined to 112¾, rose to 115¾, and fell to 114. The rest of the market is dull, with the largest dealing in Northwestern, Ohio and Mississippi, New York Central. Canton and Mariposa preferred. The general market, however, was quite firm throughout the day.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices: Cumberland, 37½@39; Wells and Fargo's Express, 46½@47¼; Adams Express, 68@68¼; U. S. Express, 61½@62; Merchants' Union Express, 18¼@18½; Quicksilver, 23¾@24; Canton, 62½@62¾; Pacific Mail, 114¼; Western Union Telegraph, 37¼@37½; Mariposa, 9@9¼; do preferred, 27¼@27½; New York Central, 162⅞@163; Erie, 36⅞@38⅞; Hartford and Erie, 28; Hudson 137¼@137½; Harlem, 137@139; Reading, 94⅞@95; Terre Haute, 40@41; do preferred, 67½@68; Wabash, 65⅜@66, do preferred, 77@79; St. Paul, 81½@83; do preferred, 78½@79½; Fort Wayne 117½@117⅝; Ohio and Mississippi, 36⅞@36; Michigan Central, 118½@119½; Michigan Southern, 93¼@93⅜; Ill Central, 135¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92@92¾; Toledo 104¾@104⅞; Rock Island, 131⅛@131⅜; Northwestern, 83¾@83⅞; do preferred, 91⅝@91¾; Chicago and Alton, 155¾; prfd. 156¾; St. Joseph, 110, Lake Shore, 102¾; Burlington and Quincy 190.

Clearances of gold to-day, $60,000,000.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day	$1,869,461
Payments	786,344
Balance	86,235,144

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 9—P. M.

COTTON—Firmer: sales 3,000 bales, including 2,300 in transit, at 30¼c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts, 5,134 bbls; market rather more active and prices without decided change; sales 9,800 bbls at $5 65@6 30 for superfine State and Western; $6 75@7 10 for extra State; $6 50@7 40 for extra Western; $7 50@8 90 for white wheat extra; $6 65@8 75 for round-hoop Ohio; $7 50@8 50 for extra St. Louis; $9@12 for good to choice do, closing steady. Rye flour dull at $5 25@7 30.

CORNMEAL—Quiet.

WHISKY—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat, receipts 1,000 bush; market moderately active, and without decided change in prices; sales 57,000 bush at $1 58@1 64 for No 2 spring in store and delivered, the latter an extreme; and $1 70 for No 1 do delivered; $ for white California, and $2 05 for white Southern. Rye heavy and lower; sales 3,000 bush Western at $1 46. Barley more active and firmer; sales 34,000 bush at $2 13@2 15 for Canada West; $2 18 for small lots do; $2 22 for Hungarian; $2 37 delivered for German. Barley malt quiet. Receipts corn 15,894 bush; market a shade firmer and more active; sales 86 00 bush at 88@90c for new mixed Western, 88c for white do in store, and $1 02 afloat. Receipts oats 4,111 bush; moderate request; sales 47,000 bush at 75¼c for Western in store, and 77¼c for do afloat.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee steady and quiet. Sugar firmer; sales 635 hhds Cuba at 11¾@12½c; also 283 boxes Havana at 11½@12¼c. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Firm but quiet at 23c for crude, and 37¼@38c for refined bonded.

HOPS—Quiet.

OIL—Linseed steady at $1 03@1 06 in casks and bbls.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened firmer and closed heavy; sales 1,250 bbls at $33 50@34 for new mess, closing at $33 50 regular: $32 50@33 for old do, $28 50 for prime, $30 32 for prime mess; also sales 2,500 bbls new mess, March and April at ——, yesterday. Beef—sales 430 bbls at $9@16 50 for new plain mess; $16@19 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales 200 tierces at $27@32 for prime mess, $31@37 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 150 bbls at $30@34. Cut meats firm; sales 500 pkgs at 14@14½c for shoulders, and 18@18½c for hams. Dressed hogs weak and lower at 14¾@15¼c for Western and 15½@16c for city. Middles steady and quiet. Lard quiet and firm; sales 700 tcs at 19¾@21c for steam, and 21@21½c for kettle rendered: also 5,700 tcs steam, seller April to July, at 21@21½c.

BUTTER—Firm at 25@45c for Ohio.

CHEESE—Firm at 16@21c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool quiet and nominally unchanged.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed steady for medium and dull and heavy for low grades.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and without decided change. Rye dull and heavy at $1 45@1 47 for Western. Oats quiet at 65¼c for Western in store. Corn dull at 88@c for new mixed Western, and $1@1 02 in store and afloat for old mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy at $33 50 for new mess, cash and for future delivery, without buyers. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm, with a moderate demand. Bacon quiet and without decided change. Lard dull at 20¾@20⅞c for good to prime steam.

EGGS—Steady at 23@25c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 9—P. M.

Cotton cloth is held with much firmness at 16½@17c for the best brown sheetings, while two or three popular brands are held ½c higher by agents. All classes of domestic and imported fabrics are firmly held, but holders are cautious in taking hold, still a good many goods are being sold, and business is increasing every day. Spring styles of shawls are not on display, but will be next week. Goods like the Ristori will open at $3 50@3 75.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 9—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Is steady at 1-10 off buying and 1-10 premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet. Spring extras $6@6.

GRAIN—Wheat very dull; the demand altogether speculative. No. 1 unchanged. Sales of No. 2 at $1 18@1 16, closing with sellers at $1 16. Sales since change at $1 16. Corn dull and lower; sales at 57¾c for new and 58@59c for low grades, closing at 57½c for new. Sales of No. 2 at 58c, seller all the last half of April and first half of May, 58c [illegible] last half of April and first half of May, and new at 58¼@58¼c, seller March. Nothing doing in corn this evening. Oats dull and ½c lower; sales of No. 1 at 51½@52c, rejected 50c. Rye dull at $1 21 for No. 2. Rye more active; sales of No. 1 at $1 25 and No. 2 at $1 14@1 16 for winter and fresh receipts. Barley firm and higher; sales of No. 2 at $1 93@1 94, closing at $1 92.

HIGHWINES—Sales at 91c.

PROVISIONS—More active and firmer. Mess pork 25c higher. Sales of 5,825 clear sides at 15c. Sweet pickled hams 17½@17¾c. Short rib sides 16½@16¾c. Cumberland 15c, loose. Dressed hogs dull at 13½c loose, 13@13½c. Dressed hogs dull and 10@25c lower, closing at $13 50@13 75. Lard dull [illegible] Live hogs dull and 10c lower. Sales at $10 75 for stockers, $11 50@12 00 for fair and good $12@12 10 for choice.

CATTLE—Beef cattle dull and easier; sales at $4 75@8 75½c for butchers' stock.

RECEIPTS—24 hours—3,284 bbls flour, 36,823 bush wheat, 28,538 bush corn, 7,859 bush oats, 2,281 bush rye, 6,155 bush barley, 3,359 live hogs.

SHIPMENTS—8,709 bbls flour, 12,000 bush wheat, 19,832 bush corn, 5,355 bush oats, 1,244 bush rye, 1,169 bush barley, 3,294 live hogs.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9—P. M.

COTTON—Easier; middlings 28¼@29c; sales 7,300 bales; receipts 3,480 bales; exports 20 bales.

GOLD—135¼.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 147; commercial 14¾@146¾; New York at ¼@⅜ di count.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; common, 10¾@11c; prime 13c; yellow clarified 14¼@14¾c. Molasses active; fair 56@58c; prime 68@69c.

WHISKY—$1 02.

FLOUR—Firm; superfine $6 62@7, XX $7 62, XXX $8.

GRAIN—Corn lower; sales at 70@72c. Oats firm at 75c.

BRAN—$1 20.

HAY—Firmer; prime $25.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork advancing; sales at $33. Bacon firm; shoulders 15½c, clear rib 18½c, clear sides 19½c. Lard firm; tierce 21@21½c, and keg 23½@24c.

COFFEE—Fair 14¼@15½c, prime 16¼@17½c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, February 9—P. M.

TOBACCO—Steady.

COTTON—Quiet; small sales good ordinary and low middling at 26@27½c.

HEMP—More active, undressed $140@150; dressed $230@240.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged, with a steady demand for low grades, which are scarce; spring superfine $5 25@5 50, fall do $6 00@6 [illegible] X $6 75@7 00; XX $7 50@7 75.

GRAIN—Wheat languid for fall, and good demand for spring; prime fall $1 85@1 90; strictly prime and choice $1 75@1 80; No. 2 Iowa spring $1 35, to arrive. Corn very firm at 70@73c for mixed, 73@76c for white. Oats held higher; 62@63c for choice white. Nothing done in rye or barley.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong at yesterday's advance; sales [illegible] at $32 50@33. Bulk meats very firm and in brisk demand; sales 120,000 pounds shoulders and 775,000 pounds loose clear sides, up the river, at 12¾c; and 14c for city [illegible] 16½@16¾c for rib sides, 16c for clear rib, 16½@17c for spot; 100,000 pounds rough sides, at Chicago, brought 15½c. Bacon active and stiff; shoulders 15c, rib sides 17c, clear rib 17½c, clear sides 18½c; sales 250,000 pounds shoulders clear rib and clear sides, equal quantities, each packed, for March delivery, sold at 15¾c, 18¼c and 18¾c. Lard inactive at 20c for prime steam, and 21c for keg.

HOGS—Only small receipts, but prices are still ranging at $10 50@11 25 gross.

WHISKY—Firm at 93c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,132 bbls; wheat, 616 sacks; corn, 6,636 sacks; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none; hogs 593 head.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, February 9—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and prices unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 64c for ear and 66c for shelled. Rye firmer; sales No. 1 at $1 40, but holders are asking $1 42. Barley unchanged. Oats in active demand and prices higher: No 1 65c, choice 66@67c.

COTTON—Quiet; middling 29c [illegible].

WHISKY—Dull at 90c, and the demand [illegible] light.

HOGS—Dull at 20@21c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firmer and [illegible] advanced to $33 75, and holders are asking $34. Lard advanced to 21c, but the demand was limited. Bulk meats are held at 13¼@15¾c, but these rates were ½@¾c above the views of buyers, therefore there was not much done. Bacon quiet at 15@15¼c for shoulders, 17¼@17½c for clear rib and 18¼c for clear. Sugar-cured hams 19@19½c.

BUTTER—Firmer and 3c per lb higher; fresh scarce and wanted at 34@36c.

CHEESE—Unchanged and quiet.

OILS—Linseed dull at $1 05@1 07. Lard active at $1 65@1 70.

PETROLEUM—Firm and in good demand at 35@36c for refined.

The Price Current will publish to-morrow the packers' return of pork packed in this city. The whole number packed is 339,235 head; the average weight 244½ lbs, and the yield leaf lard 28 lbs per hog. The whole number packed last season was 384,831 head. The average weight is 4 lbs more this year than last, but the yield of lard is about the same.

GOLD—134¼ buying rate.

EXCHANGE—Dull at 1-10 discount buying and par selling.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, February 9—P. M.

COTTON—Middlings 28¼@28½c; receipts 1,687 bales; exports 1,317 bales.

FLOUR—Low grades firm; superfine $7@7 50.

GRAIN—Corn 78@80c. Oats 80c.

HAY—$25.

BRAN—$25.

CORNMEAL—$3 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork $35. Lard 21½@22c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 14@14½c, clear sides 18c. Dressed hogs 13@13½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9—P. M.

PETROLEUM—Easier, but quotations are unchanged; refined 33½@35c.

FLOUR—Active.

GRAIN—Wheat nominal; sales red at $1 85@1 75. Rye $1 55@1 60. Corn scarce; yellow 87@88c. Oats firm; Western 73@75c.

GROCERIES—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Advancing; mess pork $34. Lard 21@21½c.

WHISKY—Small business, unchanged.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, February 9—P. M.

FLOUR—Nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; receipts small; prime Pennsylvania $1 84@1 85. Corn firm; white 85@88c, yellow 86@88c. Oats firm; prime 75c. Rye firm at $1 50@1 55.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $33 50@34. Bacon active; rib sides 17¼@18c, clear sides 18¼@19c, shoulders 15¼@16c, hams 20c. Lard firm at 21c.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, February 9—P. M.

The crude petroleum market is weaker; sales of 2,000 bbls spot at 18¼c, 500 do seller August at 17¼c; spot 18¼@18½; sellers' option first 6 months 18¼@18c; buyer same time 19c; all the year 20c. Refined opened firm, but closed weak; sales 2,000 bbls for June, July and August delivery; 3,000 do July and August, and some for February and March; market nominal at 38½c; March to June 38½c; March to December 37½c.

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, February 9.

Cotton market quiet; low middling 27½c; good ordinary 26½@27c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, February 9—P. M.

Consols 93¼; 5-20's 78½. Stocks steady; Illinois Central 95½; Erie 26 and Great Western 42.

LIVERPOOL, February 9—P. M.

COTTON—Firmer but not higher; sales 12,000 bales middling uplands 12½@12¾d; Orleans 12½@12¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour 26s. California white wheat 11s 4d; red Western 9s 9d@9s 10d. Corn 31s 3d for new, 33s 6d for old. Oats 3s 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 43s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork 97s. Beef 103s. Lard 73s 6d. Cheese 67s. Bacon 58s.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

TALLOW—46s 3d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits 28s 6d.

LONDON, February 9—P. M.

Sugar active at 37s 3d on the spot, and 28s 9d@27s afloat. Linseed 58s 6d.

IMPORTS

[From the Records of the Merchants' Exchange.]

BY RIVER—February 9.

MADISON—Per Leonora No 2—13 hhds tobacco, Boone warehouse—5 hhds tobacco, Ninth Street warehouse—19 bbls potatoes, Blackmore, Duckwall & Mills—100 hhds bacon, McFerran, Armstrong & co.

CINCINNATI—Per Major Anderson—115 bdls iron, F W Mers—146 do do, Jacob Schmidt—35 bxs cans, Terry, Wheat & Cheney—20 carboys vitrol, Cornwall & Bro—35 pkgs, Ropke & Harbausen.

CINCINNATI—Per St. Charles—120 bxs glassware, Walton & Bro—32 bxs glassware, J Dolsinger—20 pa fish, Kean & Bro—16 bbls spirits, Harodt & Calloway—135 hhds bacon, J V Cowling, Jr—34 pa tin, Bridgeford & co—30 bags pepper, Benedict & Son.

RAILROADS.

[During the 24 hours ending at noon, Feb. 9.]

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD—8 bales cotton, George W Wicks & co—375 bales cotton, mail line—9 bales cotton, Porter, Fairfax & co—40 bdls paper, Dupont & co—1 hhds tobacco, Ray & co—1 hhd tobacco, Phelps & co—15 bbls eggs, C B Bowen—120 bags corn, Brandeis & Crawford—1 car corn, Mattingly & Bro—1 car hay, 129 bags corn, Smith, Sturgeon & co—7 hhds tobacco, Glover, W & co—1 hhd tobacc, Page, R & co—13 hhds tobacco, Spratt & co—13 bbls tallow, Cornwall & Bro—3 hhds tobacco, Wm Collier—30 bales cotton, B H Russell.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R.—1 car bulk meats, Brannin, Summers & co—100 bdls paper, Dupont & co—3 hhds tobacco, Glover & co—5 hhds tobacco, Pickett ware house—3 hhds tobacco, Farmers' warehouse—3 hhds tobacco Ninth street w r house—1 hhd tobacco, Louisville warehouse—3 cars mules, drovers.

DIED.

DRANE—At his residence, near [illegible], Henry county, on the night of Feb. 7, 1869, [illegible] DRANE, in the 73d year of his age.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

☞ Last night but three of MR. JOS. JEFFERSON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, the great legendary drama of RIP VAN WINKLE—Rip Van Winkle, Mr Joseph Jefferson.

☞ Saturday LAST JEFFERSON Matinee.

MASONIC TEMPLE

BY REQUEST, FOR ONE NIGHT MORE.

The Velocipede Races!

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 10, the grand trial race for the championship of Louisville. A silver goblet will be given to the winner. This race is open to all amateurs. During the evening the following artists will also appear: M'lle Corrie Eugene, Lydia Bertram, Fannie Lynn, W. H. Wentworth.

Admittance, 50c; secured seats on stage, 75c.

Weisiger Hall.

KELLOGG!

MR. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public that the famous American Queen of Song and world-renowned Prima Donna, MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 17 and 17, 1869. In order to make these concerts the most varied and brilliant ever given in Louisville, the manager has engaged the eminent and popular Piano Virtuosa, M'LLE ALIDA TOPP, who, with Sigs. Lotti, Petrilli, and Kopta, will assist MISS LOUISE KELLOGG.

Musical Director—Sig. Stefanoni.

The sale of season (two nights) tickets will commence on Thursday, Feb. 11, and on Friday, the 12th, for either Concert, at D. P. Faulds' music store, Main street. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

fe7

AN EVENING OF SACRED SONG

With PHILIP PHILIPS, of New York,

At Market-street M. E. Church, near Eighth,

Friday Evening, February 12, 1869.

Tickets 50 cents—to be had at D. P. Faulds' music store; Richard James', 115 Third st.; Wm. James', Market st., bet. Ninth and Tenth; at S. Barker & Co.'s; and at the door.

S. D. & H. W. Smith's unrivaled American organ will be used.

Net proceeds devoted to Christian purposes.

Programmes and books containing the words and music can be obtained at the Concert.

fe6 d6 WM. JAMES, Chairman.

STEAMBOATS.

Notice to Shippers.

OWING to the frequent delays in passing through the canal, and the dangers of navigating the falls, except in high water, the steamer Falls City will hereafter stop at the Portland wharf. No extra drayage will be paid, except in case of agreement between the parties interested.

19 d10 JOHN A. ROBINSON, Master.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

TARASCON..........HOLLCROFT, Master,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 10th, at 5 P. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Owensboro and Evansville.

CHARMER..........P. K. BARCLAY, Master,

Will leave as above on Thursday, the 11th, at 3 P. M., from city wharf.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

RICHMOND..........STUT. NEAL, Master,

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 13th, at 5 P. M.

E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. | B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

MORNING STAR..........GILMORE, Master,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 9th, at 5 P. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

LEGAL TENDER..........J. W. ROBERTS, Master,

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Wednesday, the 10th, at 5 P. M.

E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. | B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.

BLUE WING No. 3.

SAM. SANDERS, Master.—GEO. M. WOODS, Clerk

Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M. For Woodford, Oregon, and Shakers' Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

nov23 d11 JAS. W. FORBES & CO., Agents.

Adams' Ark. River U. S. Mail Line,

JOHN D. ADAMS, [illegible]

Leaves Memphis on Mondays and Thursdays. ☞ For through bills of lading to Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Dardanelle, and Fort Smith apply to

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents,

oct31 dtf No. 29 Fourth street

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50, including meals and state-room—☞ one dollar less than by railroad.

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 10 A. M. One of the magnificent steamers

MAJ. ANDERSON.......SAM. HILDRETH, Master,

GEN. BUELL..........C. DAVID, Master,

landing at all intermediate points.

EVENING LINE AT 3 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers

ST. CHARLES..........D. WHITTEN, Master,

GEN. LYTLE..........H. W. WADE, Master,

landing only at Madison.

☞ Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

☞ Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

☞ Save one night and one hundred and fifty miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

☞ Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board the steamers for all points East.

☞ All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharfboat, foot of Third street.

sept28 dtf JOE CAMPION, Agent.

FOR SALE—PAINT SHOP, with a fair and growing trade. Rent low. Good stand, well established. Stock, tools, and fixtures complete. Open to offers until March 1. Inquire at 90½ Eighth, near Market street. [illegible]